

Recovery and the Gold Standard

The ANALYST

A Journal of Finance, Commerce and Economics

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY

Copyright, 1936, by The New York Times Company.

Vol. 48, No. 1231

New York, Friday, August 21, 1936

Twenty Cents

Stocks and Bonds for Investment

Margin Accounts Carried on
Conservative Terms

FINCH, WILSON & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK



Prospectus on request from
your investment dealer

Active Markets ON ALL

FLORIDA

Municipal, County, School
and District Drainage

BONDS

**CORRIGAN, MILLER
& COMPANY**

Ingraham Bldg. Miami, Fla.
Bell Teletype MM-18 Telephone L. D. 52

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Business activity is holding at a comparatively high level. The wholesale price index is up sharply to the highest point since the beginning of the year. Advances are most pronounced in farm and food products, but the trend is upward all along the line. Forward buying apparently is expanding, connoting near-by strength but longer term instability in business.

SEVERAL disturbances occurred last week to interrupt the even tenor of the weekly business index. The most important was a sharp decline in automobile production, as the Ford plants ceased assembly operations, which, however, were resumed Monday for further production of 1936 models. It is to be expected that the automobile production index will show at least a temporary rebound, possibly a permanent one, since it is hardly likely that curtailment on the part of the other two most prominent producers in the low-priced field will prove to be as severe as it was last year.

Another disturbing factor was a decline in steel ingot production. This also was a temporary affair, however, and the steel index is expected to recover to its previous level or better for the week ending tomorrow. There were also minor setbacks in lumber production and cotton mill activity, judging by preliminary estimates.

The only element in the weekly business index which has shown a definitely declining tendency since the end of July is the miscellaneous loadings index. This may be the result of the temporary slackening in the automobile industry, but the fact remains that with one possible exception the car loadings index has turned in the least favorable performance of any component of the index. This statement may appear surprising to many who have been reading in the newspapers and elsewhere of the remarkable percentage gains in total loadings over those of the corresponding period of 1935.

In July and August last year several important loadings groups were running at low levels, including coal, grain and livestock loadings. In addition, miscel-

laneous loadings were in a temporary slump. It is important to take notice of this state of affairs not only to avoid being misled by wide percentage gains now being quoted but also to avoid being misled by the sharp decline in these percentage changes which are inevitable within the next few weeks unless freight traffic shows a substantially greater-than-seasonal rise. The following table, for example, shows the percentage increases (from the corresponding weeks of 1935) which will be reported in the next few weeks if total loadings, on a seasonally adjusted basis, merely remain unchanged from the level of the week ended Aug. 8:

Aug. 8.....25	Sept. 5.....17	Oct. 3.....15
Aug. 15.....21	Sept. 12.....13	Oct. 10.....9
Aug. 22.....21	Sept. 19.....11	Oct. 17.....10
Aug. 29.....15	Sept. 26.....25	Oct. 24.....15

Gains of 10 to 15 per cent are of course, not to be sneered at. Nevertheless the reasons for recent gains ranging from 20 to nearly 40 per cent over last year ought to be clearly understood, particularly when these gains are now quite naturally being reflected in even wider gains in railroad net operating income, as seen in the report that "The combined net operating income of the first six roads to report for the month [of July], together with an estimate *** on Illinois Central, shows a gain of 134.4 per cent over July, 1935. In June of this year, these same carriers had a combined earnings gain of 32.8 per cent over 1935."

This is not to disparage the admittedly fine performance of the railroads thus far this year. But when one reads of a gain of 134 per cent in earnings one would be well advised to remember that there are two factors in computations

¹Wall Street Journal, Aug. 20.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

3s
3 1/4s
3 1/2s
4s
4 1/4s
4 1/2s
5s

Moncure Biddle & Co.
1520 Locust Street
Philadelphia

Alabama Gt. South. R. R.
Common & Preferred

**Chicago, Burlington
& Quincy**

Western Maryland Ry.
1st Preferred

National Can Co.

Edwin Wolff & Co.

Dealers in "Aristocrats Among
Railroad Stocks"
30 Broad Street, New York
Telephone HAnover 2-2432

Bell System Teletype NY 1-1557

**INCORPORATED
INVESTORS**

**PROSPECTUS
ON REQUEST**

Dealers in Principal Cities

or

THE PARKER CORPORATION
One Court Street, Boston
General Distributors

of this kind, and that one reason why such a large percentage change is being reported is that in July, 1935, net operating income was at the lowest level, on a seasonally adjusted basis, of the entire period since May, 1933.

Just what the comparatively poor performance of the freight car loadings in-

sudden upturn in commodity prices has undoubtedly stimulated much forward buying in all manners of commodities. Though accentuated by the drought, the rise in prices has been by no means confined to items directly influenced thereby. According to the comprehensive wholesale indices compiled by the Bureau o

of forward buying per se is a sure sign that the business index is doomed to a fairly immediate decline; it might, indeed, presage quite the opposite for the near term. Based partly on the well-known deferred demand of six years of depression, a movement of this kind might well endure for a considerable time and reach considerably greater heights. Nevertheless, a business expansion based on a sudden wave of forward buying is characteristically unstable, as proved notoriously in 1920; and the prognostication of its probable termination, once the industrial machine gets geared to a higher level of operations, is ex-

factor of consumers' credit has already assumed a position of far greater importance, relative to commercial credit in the traditional sense, than ever before in the country's history. Many functions formerly associated with traditional banking operations are now carried on by finance companies and other methods outside the commercial banks. The position in this respect is brought vividly to our attention this week by the flotation of a bond issue by one of the largest factors in the installment finance field. Examination of recent earnings statements of the leading companies in that field reveals striking expansion.



dex signifies is another question. It might be the result of renewed competition from other carriers. It might be the result of the lag which sometimes crops out between industrial production or a sign that goods are not being taken by consumers as rapidly as they are being manufactured, an indication of temporary overproduction.

It is usually unwise, however, to conclude that there is overproduction on the basis of such evidence at this stage of an expansive phase of manufacturing activity, particularly when there is such a high degree of uniformity in the expansion in various industries as is now being exhibited. Many commentators have pointed out that renewed demand for durable, and especially durable producers' goods, has been one of the most encouraging aspects of the present recovery movement. The June report of the Department of Commerce on mill consumption of raw cotton proved beyond much doubt, however, that this expansion in durable goods is also accompanied by a widespread rise in the demand for consumers' goods.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, without any allowance for long-time trend, the July rate of cotton manufacturing activity compared favorably with the unprecedented activity of the Summer of 1933. In view of the fact that cotton consumption, in line with its traditional two-year cycle, was due for a revival last year, but that the revival was delayed almost a year by various uncertainties such as litigation over processing taxes, the presumption is that an unusually large deferred demand has accumulated that will serve to sustain mill activity at a high level longer than in the abortive "boom" of 1933, though the experienced observer will still undoubtedly be a bit suspicious of the extraordinarily high level attained last month.

Of the numerous and complex influences that have brought about this expansion in manufacturing activity generally, too many are obviously of a more or less temporary nature to warrant the conclusion that "natural recovery forces" were entirely responsible. The unusually

Labor Statistics, the rising tendency has been felt not only by farm and food products but by all other main groups of products with the exception of hides and leather and "housefurnishing goods"; by "finished products" and "semi-manufactures" as well as by "raw materials." The existence of considerable forward buying is further evinced by reports of substantial backlog of unfilled orders in a surprisingly large number of industries, and by reports of inability to make prompt deliveries.

This is not to imply that the presence

tremendously difficult. It has been rendered practically impossible on the basis of money market barometers in the opinion of some observers, by the changed conditions affecting the open market demand for funds which have followed the enactment of various New Deal measures in the general banking field.

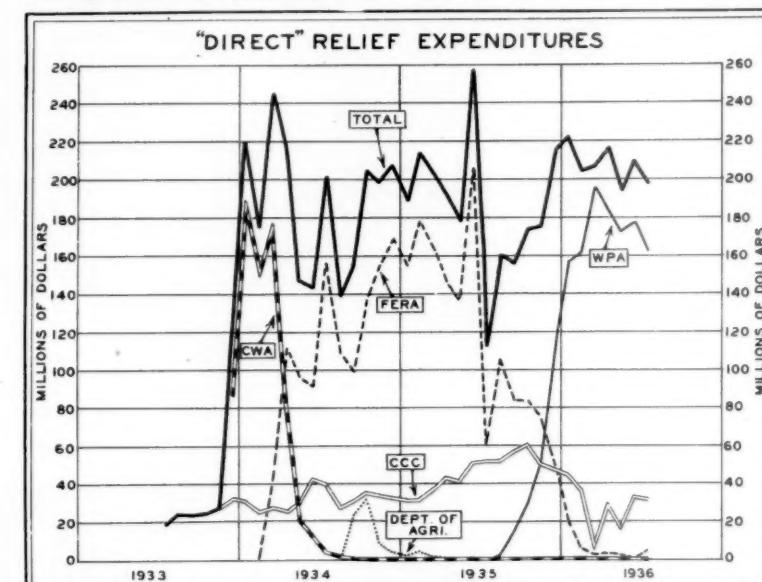
It seems clear, for example, that the

Compare this with the earnings of commercial banks and there is sufficient evidence of some kind of a fundamental change in the country's financial structure, a change which means nothing if it does not indicate that in this respect we are in uncharted territory conspicuous for its lack of guideposts.

Another element in the current expansion which with far more assurance can be set down as a temporary factor is the recent rise in money in circulation² resulting from the soldiers' bonus and the continued disbursement of relief funds. No one has yet been able to work out the relationship of this factor to business activity in an entirely satisfactory manner. Some time back we published a set of figures which seemed to indicate quite clearly a lag of about three months between total government expenditures and the business index. That relationship no longer exists. It is indeed highly improbable that such a quantitative relationship would prevail over any protracted period, the reason, as suggested by Dan Throop Smith in his excellent analysis of *Deficits and Depressions*,³ being that it is the direction of expenditures quite as much as their quantity that counts.

In the absence of the possibility of mathematical correlations, however, the case for the near-by effects of relief and bonus disbursements seems sufficiently established by the developments of recent months. It is important, therefore, to observe that though the cashing of bonus checks is dwindling, as reflected in a slight drop in money in circulation, direct relief disbursements continue, as shown by the accompanying chart. Here again, though it is almost universally conceded that some time in the future these expenditures must be reduced, no one knows when, except that in all probability it will not be until after the election, no matter which way the election goes.

D. W. ELLSWORTH.



THE ANNALIST

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Vol 48, No. 1231

Aug. 21, 1936

CONTENTS

The Business Outlook, by D. W. Ellsworth.....	241
Recovery Proceeds on Broad Front; Trade Conditions Approaching 1930 Levels, by S. L. Miller.....	243
Business Recovery Not Brought About by Suspension of the Gold Standard, by Rufus S. Tucker.....	246
On the World Economic Front; German and Japanese Military Expenditures, by Winthrop W. Case.....	247
Financial Markets, by A. McB.....	249
Reduction of Wheat Surplus Temporary; Fundamental Problem Still Unsolved, by C. M. Short.....	252
Recent Books on Commerce, Finance and Economics.....	253
The Week in the Commodities.....	250
Current Security Offerings.....	254
Financial News of the Week.....	255
Chain Store Sales.....	258
Business Statistics.....	259
Stock and Bond Market Averages.....	262
Stocks—New York Stock Exchange.....	263
United States Government Securities.....	268
Banking Statistics.....	269
News of Foreign Securities.....	270
Bond Redemptions.....	270
Dividends Declared.....	271
Bonds—New York Stock Exchange.....	272
New York Curb Exchange.....	274
Out-of-town Markets.....	277
The Open Market.....	279

For actual markets in unlisted securities, with names of dealers, giving bid and asked prices, see Open Market Section, Pages 279 and 280.

NEXT WEEK

Germany's External Economic Policies

THE ANNALIST—Published Weekly by The New York Times Company, Times Square, New York City. Telephone LACKAWANNA 4-1000. Subscriptions may be placed at any Branch Office of The New York Times. In United States, 1 Year, \$7.00; Canada, Mexico, South and Central America (postpaid), 1 Year, \$7.50; Other countries (postpaid), \$9.00. Entered as second-class matter March 21, 1914, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879.

²See chart on page 269. ³See page 253.

Recovery Proceeds on Broad Front; Trade Conditions Approaching 1930 Levels

RECOVERY in the United States proceeded on a broad front during July, with general business conditions approaching the results of 1930. The more notable gains were made in industrial production, retail sales and construction. The position of labor also advanced, payrolls continuing to expand more rapidly than employment. The rise in the cost of living was slight in contrast to the enhancement of total wage payments and of wholesale prices which recovered practically all

TABLE I. RECENT ECONOMIC CHANGES

	July, 1936	June, 1936	May, 1936	July, 1935
Indus. production.*	106.0	103.0	101.0	86.0
Consumer expend.	105.3	103.1	103.0	89.5
Dept. store sales	91.0	88.0	87.0	80.0
Employment	87.0	86.3	85.8	80.7
Payrolls	81.2	79.7	78.2	68.0
Wholesale prices	80.0	78.7	78.1	78.9
Cash farm income	86.7	79.5	62.7	62.7
National income	83.7	82.5	72.4	72.4
Cost of living	84.6	84.5	83.1	81.2
Construction contracts				
Monthly index	64.8	48.1	48.7	35.5
Moving average	53.9	49.1	35.3	35.3

*Subject to revision.

1924-29=100; including AAA payments.

1924-29=100; excluding farm income.

their February-May losses. A sharp rise in cash farm income was a direct consequence of the drought.

Industrial Production

The index of industrial production advanced 3 per cent from 103 in June to 106 (preliminary) in July. The gain over the corresponding month last year was about 23 per cent, indicating the substantial improvement in the business situation over the past twelve months. Incidentally, a new high point for the entire recovery period was registered by the production index, which finally surpassed the December, 1935, peak.

The durable goods sector remained the center of interest in manufacturing activity, prolonging the trend set in the last quarter of 1935. Substantial gains, after due allowance for seasonal influences, were recorded in the output of electrical equipment and appliances, automobiles, hardware, iron and steel and the products of the mines. Machine tool orders were in greater volume than in any other month since October, 1929. A sharp spurt in cotton and rayon consumption was the more important gain among the non-durable goods industries, although boot and shoe and food factories also expanded operations. The non-durable group, however, has not been advancing as rapidly or recording as many new high points (with the exception of tobacco products) as the non-durable group. In fact, a goodly number of industries manufacturing perishable and semi-perishable products have not yet equaled their 1933 records.

Durable Goods Production and Consumers' Expenditures

The current tendency of some observers to disconnect retail trade and durable goods production appears to overlook the fact that a larger proportion of the consumer's dollar is being expended for durable goods. Table II presents substantial evidence that the rapid expansion in the production of durable goods is primarily attributable to the consumer. Retail sales of automobiles, furniture and household articles, lumber, hardware and building materials have risen most rapidly (about 20 per cent) in the first half of 1936 in comparison with the same period in 1935. The perishable articles, the food and drug groups, show the smallest gains of 5 and 8 per cent. Semi-durable goods such as

clothing, shoes and dry goods have an intermediate position on this list, with sales running from 10 to 16 per cent ahead of last year. Perhaps of more significance is the fact that the perishable and semi-perishable classification has lost ground in the competition for the consumer's dollar. Dollar volume of this type of product was only 74.8 per cent of total expenditures during the first half of this year as compared with 76.8 per cent in the corresponding period last year. In this connection, the decline in the relative importance of perishables has been more rapid than that of semi-perishables, with the exception of filling

ably well in view of the drought conditions in the farm areas, giving some clue. More important was the advance of 1 per cent in national non-farm income and almost 10 per cent in agricultural income during June.

The striking increase in cash farm income reflected the unusually heavy marketing of agricultural commodities including wheat, corn and livestock and the advance in farm prices. Although farm income is not expected to fall below that of 1935 during the coming six months, the country as a whole will suffer the loss of much real income, which will be reflected in rising living costs.

steel advanced from 2.097 cents to 2.159 cents a pound. Heavy melting steel scrap reached \$15.25 a ton in Pittsburgh. In view of the widespread character of the use of steel in almost all manufacturing industries, the rise in steel prices may add somewhat to the cost of manufacturing during the months to come.

According to preliminary data, the Bureau of Labor Statistics indices of employment and payrolls broke into new high ground during July. After correction for seasonal changes, the indices reached 87.0 and 81.2, payrolls increas-

Table II. Consumer Expenditures

	(Millions of dollars)		Percentage of Total		
	June, 1936	June, 1935	Change	1936	1935
Food	\$4,177.3	\$3,991.9	+ 4.6	23.9	25.6
Total automotive	4,145.6	3,419.3	+ 21.2	23.7	21.9
Motor vehicle dealers	2,677.7	2,190.0	+ 22.3	15.3	14.1
Filling stations, &c.	1,467.9	1,229.3	+ 19.4	8.4	7.9
General merchandise	2,285.8	2,085.0	+ 9.6	13.1	13.4
Dept., dry goods and mail order retail	1,766.2	1,600.1	+ 10.4	10.1	10.3
Catalogue only	167.9	150.8	+ 11.3	1.0	1.0
Variety	351.7	334.1	+ 5.3	2.0	2.1
Apparel	1,290.1	1,136.3	+ 13.5	7.4	7.3
Women's ready-to-wear and specialty	357.1	313.2	+ 14.0	2.0	2.0
Men's and boys'	356.6	306.8	+ 16.2	2.0	2.0
Shoes	278.4	251.1	+ 10.9	1.6	1.6
Accessory	167.4	152.3	+ 9.9	1.0	1.0
Family	130.6	112.9	+ 15.8	0.7	0.7
Restaurant	1,184.4	1,062.4	+ 9.6	6.7	6.8
Country general and farmers' supply	957.4	903.3	+ 6.0	5.5	5.8
Miscellaneous	1,058.6	956.5	+ 10.7	6.1	6.1
Lumber, building and hardware	1,000.5	802.0	+ 24.8	5.7	5.1
Hardware, heating and plumbing	498.1	421.2	+ 18.2	2.9	2.7
Lumber and building materials	502.4	380.8	+ 31.9	2.9	2.4
Furniture and household	739.6	619.8	+ 19.3	4.2	4.0
Drug	650.7	604.0	+ 7.7	3.7	3.9
Total	\$17,470.0	\$15,580.5	+ 12.1	100.0	100.0

Source: International Statistical Bureau, Inc.

station sales. Of the total expenditures shown in Table II, the durable goods classification has advanced from 23.2 to 25.2 per cent.

The indication is clear that consumers as a rule tend to expend an almost fixed amount on perishables and semi-perishables, necessary commodities without which existence is impossible. With any advance in income, consumers tend to expand their purchases first of perishables, then of semi-perishables and finally, as recovery progresses, of durable products. The demand for "lasting" goods being highly elastic, the trend of consumer demand will in all probability continue along the lines already indicated.

Consumer demand for durable goods, moreover, has another intimate, though perhaps less direct, connection with the production of producers' or capital goods. The demand for radios, refrigerators, automobiles, &c., calls forth an even greater demand for the machinery and equipment used in their production. The practice of the entrepreneur is to keep a sufficient stock of machinery and equipment on hand to maintain some more or less direct ratio between his orders and the means of satisfying them. In sustaining such a ratio and at the same time continuing to replace worn-out equipment, the manufacturer's demand for capital equipment may double with a mere 5 or 10 per cent increase in sales.

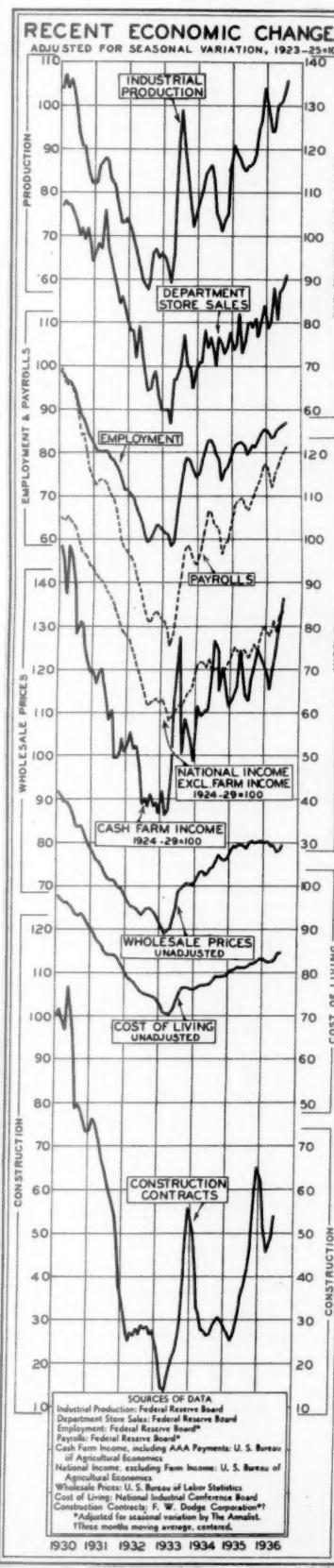
Department-store sales and consumer expenditures in July rose contra-seasonally about 3 and 2 per cent, respectively, over those of June. Exactly how much they were influenced by the payment of the bonus is not readily ascertainable. Mail-order sales in July held up remark-

After all, purchasing power or income is merely the sum of all goods and services produced multiplied by their price. When the veil of money is lifted, when we realize that we must possess goods and services in order to obtain other goods and services, then we can finally perceive that the best index of income or purchasing power is an index of productive activity, industrial and agricultural. In this way it is much easier to see that the drought has brought on a real loss in the purchasing power of the country as a whole, even though total money income of the farm population may not diminish.

Wholesale Commodity Prices

During July wholesale prices recovered practically all losses suffered between February and May. The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale commodity prices stands at 80.0, as against a low point of 78.1 in May and a high point (for 1936) of 80.1 in February. Most all the losses and subsequent gains occurred in the farm and food products groups. The drought again was the predominating influence making for a rise in both food and farm commodities. Raw material prices have risen more rapidly as a group than both semi-manufactured and finished quotations, a usual phenomenon during business recovery. This reflects, of course, diminishing profits margins for manufacturers as against widening margins for raw material producers. The spread between raw commodity prices and those of finished and semi-finished goods threatens to become narrower as recovery progresses.

Aside from the farm and food commodities, the more notable advances during the month took place in the metals. Copper rose to 9% cents per pound and scrap and finished steel were buoyant. The Iron Age composite price of finished



*For further elaboration on this point see J. M. Clark, "The Economics of Overhead Cost."

ing at twice the rate of employment. The rapidity with which total wage payments have risen since the low point of March, 1933, is striking. Whereas the number employed has increased by 49 per cent from the depths of the depression, wages have expanded by 126 per cent, or about 2½ times as fast. The cause of the present increase in payrolls, however, is not similar to that of the earlier periods of recovery. At first, the sharp rise in wages was mainly attributable to the rapid increase in the number of persons re-employed. Today, the nation's wage bill is advancing principally as a result of the increase in the average number of hours worked per week. In May (the latest figures available) the average hours worked per week increased 10 per cent over those of the corresponding month of last year, to 39.2. For the same period, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported a gain in employment of 5.5 per cent and in payrolls of 16 per cent. As a result, average weekly earnings have risen to \$22.95, or approximately 10 per cent above last year's level. The gains in employment and in payrolls in July over July, 1935, are even greater than those cited for May, amounting to 8 and 19 per cent respectively.

The rise in the work week is not an uncommon phenomenon during recovery periods of business cycles. Expansion in productive activity means more work for the employee and a longer working day as well as a full week of employment. The spasmodic character of employment tends to disappear. The results are actually happy despite what labor leaders have preached. The longer working week means a rise in average weekly earnings, which tend to offset the higher cost of living, enabling the

TABLE III. WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1929-1936

	1929=100					
	Factory Employment	Actual Hours	Factory Payrolls	Weekly Payroll	Hourly Earnings	Weekly Earnings
1929	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1930	87.3	81.3	91.1	100.0	90.7	90.7
1931	73.9	61.9	83.5	95.8	79.2	79.2
1932	61.1	42.3	71.9	84.4	59.7	59.7
1933	65.8	44.5	75.2	83.4	62.1	62.1
1934	75.2	56.7	**71.7	96.6	70.5	70.5
1935	78.4	64.4	76.9	101.7	78.0	78.0
1936 ¹	81.1	69.8	79.8	103.6	82.7	82.7

¹Bureau of Labor Statistics. ²National Industrial Conference Board's reports for 26 manufacturing industries. ³Monthly averages for the first six months. ⁴NRA period.

average employee to think more in terms of comforts and less in terms of bare necessities. What the effects have been on consuming habits we have already seen. The rise in the number of hours worked per week has been the chief weapon with which labor has been able to combat the high cost of living. This weapon alone has been almost solely responsible for a 15 per cent advance in the real wages of the worker over last year. Table III indicates the trends in labor conditions, in terms of relatives, with 1929 as base. The greatest declines and subsequent gains were registered by payrolls, weekly earnings and employment in the order mentioned. Hourly earnings, however, were comparatively stable, indicating the relative rigidity of wage rates, which are now above the level of 1929.

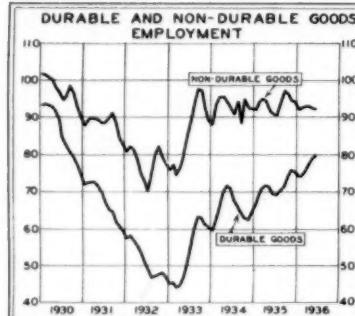
The movements of employment and wage data in the durable and non-durable industries closely parallel the trends in the production of those classes of goods. The accompanying chart shows the more rapid rise in durable goods employment and the almost stationary movement of the number employed in the non-durable group, which has not yet reached its 1933 peak. Here, again, the index of payrolls has risen much more rapidly than that of employment, with

that of durable goods recording the spectacular advance of 202 per cent over the deepest depression low point, in March, 1933. Although the non-durable goods industries have seemingly made little progress during the last three years, the continued expansion in the other industrial group cannot fail to generate improvement among the laggards.

Construction

The construction industry, considered by many to be the key to prosperity and the solution of our unemployment problem, made the most favorable showing in July since June, 1931, on an actual dollar basis. Total construction contracts awarded in thirty-seven States east of the Rocky Mountains were \$294,834,000, surpassing the previous recovery high record of \$264,136,000 reached in December, 1935. On a daily average basis with seasonal adjustments, The Annalist's index rose to 64.8, or 34.7 per cent above the previous month and 83 per cent higher than the 35.5 level of July, 1935. Total contracts awarded for the first seven months of the year at \$1,524,637,000 practically equaled the total for the entire year 1934 and was within \$300,000,000 of that for 1935.

The bright spot in the construction picture remains the building of residences,



particularly small one and two family houses. Although some signs are evident of increased activity in apartment house building, this phase of residential construction actually remains at low levels. Nor is there any evidence of a boom in commercial and factory buildings which are just holding their own. The various governments, Federal, State and municipal, still appear to be the most important factors in the construction market.

Despite all the influences favoring marked expansion in the industry, government guarantee, low money rates, favorable financing terms, rising rents and rentals, a real boom in real estate and construction seems to be a long way off. The building cycle is so notoriously long and slow in getting started, the industry so loosely organized, there are so many agencies involved, thousands of individual builders and buyers, architects, contractors, engineers, &c., that only a gradual rise in construction activity, especially if expansion is to take place mainly in residential building (where the existing shortage is commonly observed to be the most acute), may be expected within the next few years. Perhaps the chief deterrent to a residential building boom at present is the large down payment required of the individual purchaser.

The Annalist Index of Business Activity

Every series comprising The Annalist Index of Business Activity for which figures are available contributed to one of the most striking advances since the speculative period of 1933. The index rose 5 full points in July to 102.4 from 97.4 in June and 82.7 in July, 1935. This

remarkable rise finally brought the index above its estimated normal, 23 per cent above the level of last year and only 13 per cent below the high record of July, 1929.

The most pronounced gains were registered in cotton consumption, "other" car loadings, boot and shoe production, steel ingot and pig iron output, and rayon consumption. Increases in the non-durable group were relatively greater than those for the durable for the first time in a number of months with this difference: The durable industries continued to set new high marks, whereas the non-durable series failed to pierce their highest levels of 1933, although cotton and rayon approached them rather closely.

The components of The Annalist Index of Business Activity for the past three months are presented in Table IV, and Table V shows the combined index for the past six years.

TABLE IV. THE ANNALIST INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND COMPONENT GROUPS

	July, 1936	June, 1936	1936
Freight car loadings	95.1	92.3	93.1
Miscellaneous	89.9	91.2	91.2
Other	97.2	96.6	96.6
Electric power production	100.0	99.3	100.0
Manufacturing	109.6	100.0	94.2
Steel ingot production	100.5	97.0	91.3
Pig iron production	95.3	85.7	85.7
Textiles	113.5	109.8	99.4
Cotton consumption	118.8	105.4	105.4
Wool consumption	108.4	89.3	89.3
Silk consumption	70.3	68.6	68.6
Rayon consumption	129.8	105.7	113.2
Boot and shoe production	119.5	105.7	113.2
Automobile production	116.5	112.9	112.6
Lumber production	82.7	82.8	82.8
Cement production	62.6	66.2	66.2
Mining	86.9	83.7	83.7
Zinc production	88.0	84.3	84.3
Lead production	84.7	82.6	82.6
Combined index	102.4	97.4	95.8

¹Revised index. For description of revision see THE ANNALIST of June 26, 1936.

²Subject to revision. ³Based on an estimated output of 9,752,000,000 kilowatt hours, as against a Federal Power Commission total of 9,091,000,000 kilowatt hours in June and 8,370,000,000 kilowatt hours in July, 1935.

Although one optimistic financier predicted that railroad car loadings would reach the neighborhood of 800,000 to 850,000 by the Fall or Winter and although the freight car loadings index made a new recovery high mark at 95.1, loadings have been lagging behind industrial production, having risen only 15 per cent over last year, as compared with a 23 per cent rise in output for the same period. The lag is possibly indicative of some temporary overproduction or a decline in the railroads' share in the total of freight handled, perhaps both, in view of the heavy output and registration of trucks this year.

TABLE V. THE COMBINED INDEX SINCE JANUARY, 1931

	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
Jan.	92.2	87.2	79.6	67.5	73.4	84.1
Feb.	88.9	86.7	83.2	66.1	71.4	85.7
Mar.	89.4	84.4	84.6	62.5	69.8	87.5
Apr.	94.1	82.8	85.9	69.2	66.8	88.7
May	95.8	81.8	86.4	77.3	64.3	87.7
June	97.4	82.0	83.8	87.5	63.9	85.1
July	*102.4	82.7	78.0	94.0	62.9	85.3
Aug.	84.9	75.1	87.5	64.4	81.6	81.6
Sept.	86.1	71.4	82.0	68.5	78.5	78.5
Oct.	89.1	74.6	78.5	69.8	75.2	75.2
Nov.	92.0	76.0	75.3	69.2	75.6	75.6
Dec.	96.7	82.4	77.5	68.8	77.5	77.5

What is more important is the fact that miscellaneous loadings have not equaled their May or December, 1935, totals. Inasmuch as the increase in revenue freight cars loaded is dependent upon the premature marketing of grains and livestock (and this dependence has not been inconsiderable in the past two months), a slump in future loadings from this source may be predicted. A rather substantial rise in coal shipments, on the other hand, with lesser increases in the other classifications of products shipped, does reflect the improvement in the industrial situation.

Indicated output of electric current based on weekly data reached another all-time high record at 9,752,000,000 kilowatt-hours. After adjustments for secular trend, however, THE ANNALIST power

index at 102.9 was 4 per cent below the highest month of 1929. Undoubtedly this peak will be passed before the year is ended. The excessive heat has caused a falling off in the generation of hydroelectric power because of lack of water. Although this is seasonal, water-power output in June was about 200,000,000 kilowatt-hours less than in the corresponding month last year.

Steel-ingot production was the second durable-goods industry to surpass its estimated normal. The adjusted index reached 100.3 in July, which represents an increase of 72 per cent over the corresponding month of last year. The pig-iron index likewise moved into new high territory, reaching 95.5, as compared with 55.2 per cent in July, 1935. In both cases the indexes rose because of less-than-seasonal declines in production. Daily average pig-iron production was 85,920 gross tons after seasonal adjustments. This represented a rise of about 5 per cent over the previous month, a faster rate than steel-ingot output. The presumption is that more iron went into the processing of steel, inasmuch as the demand for merchant pig iron was slightly lower and as a scarcity of scrap resulting from a high level of exports as well as domestic use materially raised prices.

Daily steel-ingot production adjusted for seasonality reached 159,486 gross tons, which may be compared with 154,033 in June and 90,858 in July of the previous year. THE ANNALIST steel index reached 100.3, the best level since October, 1929. The demand for steel continued to be widely diversified, with numberless sources of demand from stoves to railroad equipment. Machine tools, pipelines, automobiles and construction were other important users of steel. An expansion in shipbuilding was touched off by a large order for tankers by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Some slackening of operations may be expected toward the end of August, although automobile makers are expected to enter the market for steel shortly. Large orders are already known to have been placed by Ford and Fisher Body. One competent authority estimates the backlog to be so large as to assure continued operations at about the July rate through September. Perhaps the most promising market for finished steel consists of the Class I railroads.

The demand for steel has been tending toward the heavier products. This fact was revealed conclusively in the second quarter earnings statements of the leading steel companies. More than 80 per cent of the gain in net income (over last year) was accounted for by the United States Steel Corporation and Bethlehem Steel, both of which produce a large proportion of heavy steel. Producers of sheets, strip, black plate, wire, &c., experienced more moderate gains and even declines in revenues.

The surprisingly heavy consumer demand for automobiles continued to postpone the change-over period to new models, sending The Annalist's adjusted index of motor-car output to 116.5 (preliminary) in July, up 42 per cent over that of last year. The production of passenger cars and trucks in the United States and Canada for the seven months of 1936, with July estimated, totaled 3,045,000 units, 14 per cent above the 2,674,875 vehicles produced during the corresponding period last year and greater than the entire output in the full year 1934. Six-month figures for the United States alone were 12 per cent and 20 per cent higher for pleasure and commercial cars, respectively.

Registrations of these two classes of vehicles, on the other hand, advanced 27

and 26 per cent over the same semi-annual period last year, thus indicating a healthy contraction of stocks of new cars. The totals for the first half were 1,853,085 passenger vehicles as against 1,461,940 in 1935, and 520,486 trucks as compared with 254,063 last year. Registrations in July held up well for that time of the year. At present almost all the automobile plants are closed in preparation for the new models, with the exception of the low-priced, large-volume manufacturers. Automotive dealers are taking full advantage of this lull in production to work off rather heavy stocks of used cars.

Perhaps the most unhealthy aspect of the present domestic automobile situation is the large number of new cars being financed through the installment companies. The retail volume of cars bought "on time" during the first six months of the year exceeded that for the same period of 1929 by some 45,000 units. Approximately 50 per cent of total current output is being purchased through the extension of installment credits, as against 30 per cent during 1929. The undue extension of credit at this time is probably the result of lower consumer income. In any event, the situation can be nothing but unsound and bears careful observation.

The textile industries, led by cotton and rayon, made encouraging progress during the month. The Annalist index of textile manufacturing advanced 17 per cent to 133.2 (preliminary). This compares with 113.5 in June and 81.5 in July, 1935. Cotton consumption by American mills averaged 603,203 bales, in contrast to 390,712 last year, a rise of 54 per cent. This compares favorably with the showing of the durable goods industries.

Despite the record-breaking deliveries of rayon, mills continue to find demand greatly in excess of supply. The unsold stocks of producers have been reduced to practically the zero level. According to The Rayon Organon, production of 105,200,000 pounds of rayon during the first six months of the year is 6 per cent larger than the 99,100,000-pound output of the corresponding period of 1935. The Annalist index of rayon deliveries rose to 145.4, which is still below the May, 1933, figure of 157.0. The probability is strong that a shortage of rayon will ensue in the Fall, which may express itself in higher prices.

The adjusted index of silk consumption rose from 70.3 in June to 77.2 in July, which was slightly lower than last year's total of 78.2. Total takings by American mills for the 1935-36 season were 3 per cent less than those for the previous season. The poorer record of silk appears to be due to increasing competition with rayon, which was no little encouraged by rising silk prices. During the last season, rayon virtually captured the dress goods market. The Rayon Organon estimates that rayon dress goods were 88 per cent of total dress good yardage, leaving silk with a mere 12 per cent. Full-fashioned hosiery represents the only growing market remaining to silk.

After the abnormally high level of apparel wool consumption in the previous year, a reaction was more or less to be expected. Woolen mill deliveries, therefore, remain below last year's shipments, although consumption in June, the latest month for which data are available, rose some 10,000,000 pounds. The adjusted index advanced to 108.4, comparing with 89.3 in May and 125.3 in June, 1935. The distribution of bonus money has materially stimulated clothing sales, especially men's wear. Dun and Bradstreet estimate unfilled orders to be in the neighbor-

hood of 38,000,000 linear yards of woolen cloth.

The boot and shoe industry finally responded to the influence of excellent retail demand for its products. Output

in July approached 33,000,000 pairs, an increase of 4,000,000 over June's total. This rise was greater than seasonal and brought The Annalist index to 119.5 as compared with 115.1 in July, 1935. The

carryover from last year's output and that of early this year has finally been worked off, making the present expansion a healthy one.

On a daily basis the production of Portland cement declined contrary to the usual seasonal pattern, sending the adjusted index down 3.6 points to 62.6 in June. The industry, however, met the increased consumption of the last two months out of stocks on hand. There was no cessation in demand for cement in June, for shipments per day registered a greater than seasonal increase. Stocks of cement have consequently fallen to 19,287,000 barrels, the lowest level since November, 1932. Although the industry is still operating at a depression plane of capacity, 52.3 per cent in June, production has proceeded at a rate of 20 per cent higher than last year.

Lumber production for the seven months ended July, 1936, totaled 6,958,352 thousand board feet, which was 43 per cent above last year's output for the same period. Shipments paralleled the output figures, so that stocks have remained virtually unchanged. In the past three months, however, deliveries fell to about 93 per cent of production, causing some rise in inventories. Between June and July unfilled orders diminished by 7 per cent, reducing the backlog from 745,088 thousand board feet of softwoods to 696,664. Tentative plans of motor-car manufacturers call for the more general introduction of all-steel tops, which may cause a sharp contraction in demand for lumber from this important source. The decline in July lumber output having been less than seasonal, The Annalist index attained a new high mark at 84.6, the best since August, 1930.

Activity in zinc mining also approached its 1930 level. Daily average production after seasonal adjustment reached 1,581 short tons, which finds no equal since January, 1930, and which represents a plane of operations 28 per cent higher than the 1,240 tons mined in July, 1935. Shipments, however, remained unchanged from the previous month, so that stocks rose some 5,000 tons. No real impairment of the industry's excellent statistical position resulted.

The failure of the foreign zinc interests to organize a cartel signifies that American producers must depend on rising volume rather than prices for any expansion in profits—at least until the statistical position of the European industry improves materially. Expansion of the volume of domestic zinc business is indicated by a sharp spurt in unfilled orders of 17,000 tons last month.

Although the lead industry does not enjoy the favorable record of zinc, expansion has taken place in spite of the heavy stocks of the metal in the hands of producers. Production has proceeded at a rate 15 to 18 per cent above last year's output. Refined lead was produced at the daily rate of 1,355 tons, after seasonal allowances, up 203 tons daily from last year. The lead market has seen some active buying in the last eight weeks, with consumers taking deliveries through September. Battery, pigment and a wide assortment of miscellaneous demands have been joined by an equally conspicuous demand for lead in cable-making. July and August appear especially promising. S. L. MILLER.

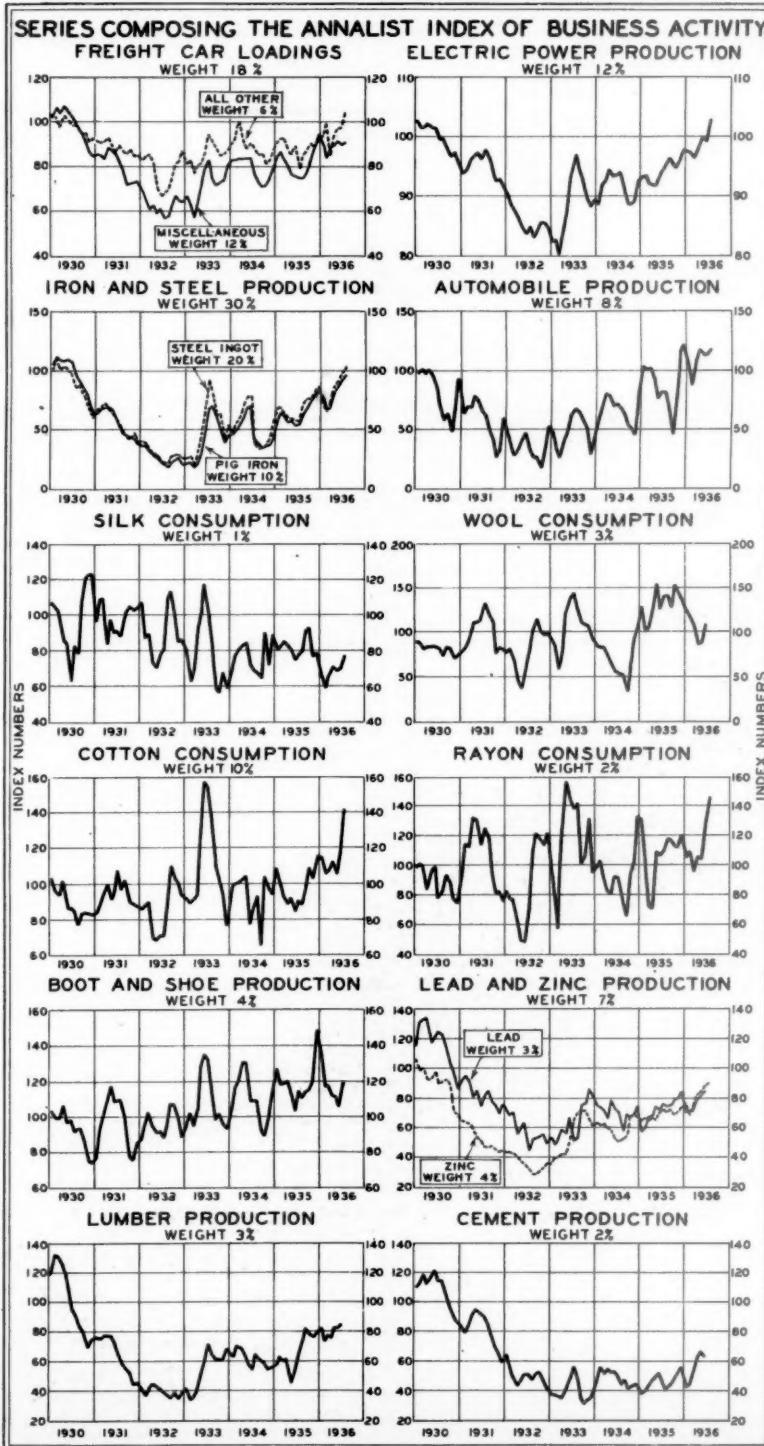
Tear out this advertisement and mail for

2 WEEKS TRIAL FREE

Gartley's WEEKLY STOCK MARKET Review

A technical weekly digest and review giving current market situations, stock price trends and specific recommendations. A

H. M. GARTLEY, INC.
70 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK



Business Recovery Not Brought About by Suspension Of the Gold Standard

By RUFUS S. TUCKER

THE statement is repeatedly made that business recovery was brought about in many countries by abandonment of the gold standard. Many loose statements, unsupported by adequate evidence, are made with respect to this very important subject. Very often such generalizations have depended for their support upon little more than such vague phrases as "breaking the spiral of deflation" or "reflation, the path to recovery." It would appear, if the generally accepted indexes of production and business activity are reliable, that the notion that recovery has been due to gold abandonment or currency depreciation is unsound economically and untrue historically.

Timing the Turn

There are official or generally accepted indexes of industrial productivity in most important countries that tell us reasonably well when the bottom of the depression was reached. In the absence of scientifically calculated indexes of industrial productivity it is possible to time the turn by studying figures for unemployment in countries that have adequate figures. There are also figures for bankruptcies, and several other indicators are available in the publications of the League of Nations.

Commodity prices cannot be used as a measure of business activity or a test of recovery, for it has usually happened in major depressions that commodity prices have continued to fall for several months after business was definitely on the up-grade. Moreover, many indexes of commodity prices are so heavily weighted with international staples that they do not fairly represent movements in the general price level within a given country.

In Table I the countries of the world have been arranged in the order in which they reached the turning point of the depression, assuming that they had all reached it before May, 1935. No important country has abandoned the gold standard or raised the price of gold since then.

TABLE I. LOW MONTH OF DEPRESSION: 1931-1934

Year and Month.	Country.	Months Before (+) or After (-) Currency Depreciation.
1931—		
June Egypt (B)	+	3
Aug. Chile (I, S)	+	8
Sep. Palestine (E, T)	—	0
1932—		
Jan. Rumania (I, E, F, T)	+	4
Latvia (E)	—	3
Japan (I, E, T)	—	2
Feb. Greece (I, B)	+	27
Luxemburg (B)	—	5
Mar. Finland (I, T)	—	5
May Hungary (I, F)	—	27
June Australia (E)	—	8
July Italy (I, B, S)	—	10
Aug. Austria (I, B)	—	11
Sept. Belgium (I, F)	—	32
France (I)	—	45
Netherlands (I, S)	—	10
Sweden (I)	—	9
U. S. A. (I, S, F)	—	13
Aug. Germany (I)	—	13
United Kingdom (I, F)	—	11
Dec. Norway (I, E, B)	—	15
1933—		
Jan. Dantzig (E, T)	—	28
Denmark (I, E)	—	16
Estonia (E, F)	—	6
Irish Free State (E, F)	—	16
Feb. Canada (I, E, F)	—	17
Yugoslavia (E)	—	7
Mar. Czechoslovakia (I, E, B, F)	—	11
Poland (I, F)	—	37
July New Zealand (E)	—	39
Dec. Switzerland (I)	—	29
1934—		
Oct. Spain (I)	—	41

I Industrial activity. E Employment. B Bankruptcies. S Stock prices. F Railway freight traffic. T Net tonnage of vessels cleared. * Or more; currency still at par.

The countries are assumed to have reached their turning points in the months when the index of industrial production reached its lowest point. If no such index has been published, or if it is published on an annual base only,

the critical month is the one indicated by the statistics of unemployment. If there are no such figures the number of bankruptcies is taken as the test. Other sets of figures supporting the choice of the month for each country are indicated by footnote references.

In the last column is shown the number of months intervening between *de facto* abandonment of the gold

Table II shows the month in which the prices of domestic products reached their low point (measured in domestic currency) between 1929 and 1935. Most of the indexes used are official or recognized published indexes of wholesale prices of domestic products or of exports. The American and British indexes have been constructed for this analysis by recalculating the commonly

used indexes of all commodities and omitting imported goods.

Table III shows the turning point of the depression in the United States, Great Britain and Canada.¹ This table includes eight of the most significant comparable measures of general business

TABLE III. COMPARISON OF BOTTOM OF DEPRESSION IN THE UNITED STATES, UNITED KINGDOM AND CANADA

Index.	Low Month United States.	Low Month United Kingdom.	Low Month Canada.
Industrial production	July, '32	Aug., '32	Feb., '33
Employment	Mar., '33	Jan., '33	Jan., '33
Business failures (high)	Jan., '32	Mar., '33	Jan., '31
Stock prices	June, '32	June, '32	June, '32
Railway freight traffic	June, '32	Jul.-Au., '32	Feb., '33
Exports, local currency	Feb., '33	Sep., '32	Apr., '33
Ships clearing, tonnage	Feb., '33	Feb., '33	.....
Prices, domestic, wholesale	Feb., '33	Feb., '33	Feb., '33
Prices, domestic, agricultural	Feb., '33	Oct., '32	Dec., '32
Retail prices	Apr., '33	Ap.-My., '33	Ap.-My., '33
Date of currency depreciation	Apr., '33	Sep., '31	Sep., '31

activity or prosperity, derived from statistical publications of the League of Nations, and, in addition, it includes the prices of domestic products and of agricultural products. The United States led the recovery by three of the ten tests, and tied with the others on three tests. It fell behind both Great Britain and Canada on two tests and took an intermediate place on two tests. Certainly there is no evidence here that currency depreciation hastened recovery in Great Britain and Canada. Even in the matter of agricultural prices Great Britain had no advantage over us, for the index of domestic agricultural prices in that country reached its low point in June, 1933, if allowance is made for the subsidy included in the quoted price of wheat.

TABLE IV. WHOLESALE PRICES IN PER CENT OF 1929

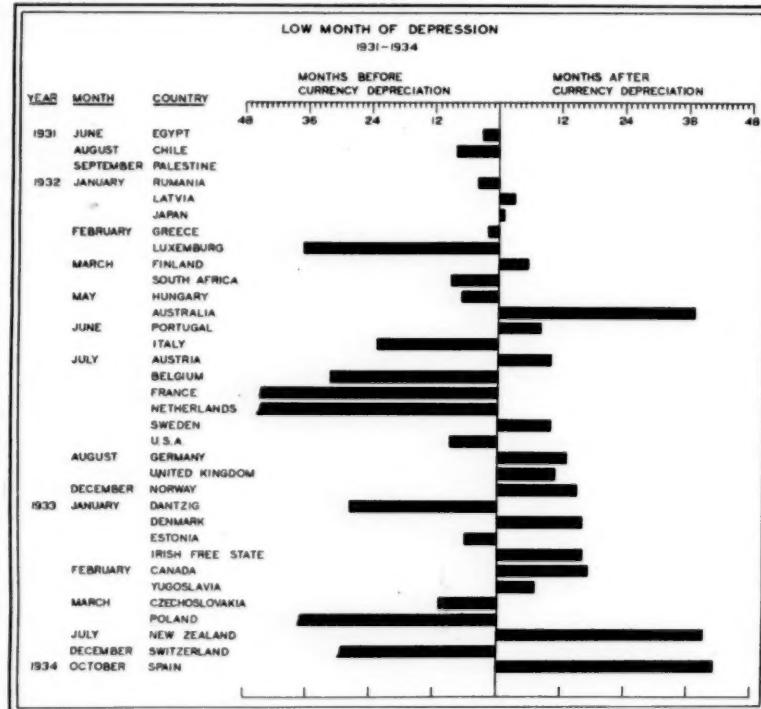
Country.	Year and Month.	Country.	Months Before (+) or After (-) or Current Depreciation.	Index Inc. Per Cent.
Argentina—(Banco de la Nacion)	Oct. 1933	87.6	101.7	16.1
Australia—(Melbourne)	Feb. 1933	73.8	82.4	11.6
Canada	Feb. 1933	66.5	75.5	13.8
England—(Ed of Trade)	Apr. 1933	71.2	80.5	13.1
Sweden—Mar.-Apr. 1933	75.0	84.3	12.4	.....
U. S. A.—Bureau of Labor Statistics	Feb. 1933	62.7	83.6	33.3

Finally we may consider the extent of the price-rise in certain countries that are said to have "reflated." If "reflation" means anything it means an artificial raising of the price-level. The countries that are usually mentioned as successful examples of "reflation" are Argentina, Australia, Canada, England and Sweden. But although those countries have probably had more business recovery than the United States they have certainly had less "reflation." For proof, see Table IV.

Prices have been raised here much more than in the "reflation" countries. But the available evidence indicates that the recovery in business has been less in this country than in the others.

The allegation that Great Britain provides us with a model illustration of a

¹The chart shows the low month for the United States to be July, 1932; for Great Britain, August, 1932; for Canada, February, 1933.



used indexes of all commodities and omitting imported goods.

TABLE II. MONTH IN WHICH PRICES OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS REACHED THEIR LOWEST POINT: 1931-1934.

Year and Month.	Country.	Months Before (+) or After (-) or Current Depreciation.
1931.		
July	Denmark ¹	+ 2
October	Finland ²	0
1932.		
August	Latvia	- 3
1933.		
January	South Africa	0
February	New Zealand ³	- 33
March	Canada	- 17
April	United States	+ 2
May	Great Britain ⁴	- 17
June	Sweden	- 17
July	Norway	- 19
August	Finland ⁵	- 22
September	Estonia	+ 1
October	Dutch East Indies	+ 30
1934.		
April	China	+
May	Czechoslovakia	- 3
June	Indo-China	+ 22
July	France	+ 21
September	Italy	- 4
October	Irish Free State	- 37

¹Prices of Danish exports reached their lowest point in May-June, 1932.

²Prices of Finnish exports reached their low point in April, 1933, according to the Board of Customs Index.

³Prices of New Zealand exports reached their low point in May, 1933.

⁴Prices of British exports reached their low point in April, 1933.

⁵Still at par. *Never on gold. †Or more.

Here again it is plain that in most countries currency depreciation was not followed quickly by a rise in prices. As shown in Table II, prices of domestic products in nine countries reached their low several months after currency depreciation, and in five countries currency depreciation came after the low of domestic prices. It is impossible to see here any evidence that currency depreciation caused rising domestic prices. On the other hand, it is generally agreed by economists that the currency deprecia-

case in which recovery was caused by currency depreciation is wholly unfounded. Depreciating the pound and the Canadian dollar did not raise prices of domestic products or stimulate business recovery in Great Britain or Canada; recovery came there at almost the same time as here, and for reasons not connected with currency depreciation. The forces of depression had exhausted themselves in these and several other important countries at about the same time. The ending of reparations, the balancing of the British budget, and the exhaustion of foreign balances in the United States were all influential factors

in bringing about the turn. It was not currency depreciation or currency "management" that did it, for the recovery came no sooner in countries that were alleged to be "managing" their currency than in those countries still on the gold standard, in which it is erroneously supposed by many people that there is no management. The chief effects of currency depreciation thus far appear to have been an interference with the recovery of international trade, a legalized robbing of creditors and the promotion of international ill will and internal class-antagonism.

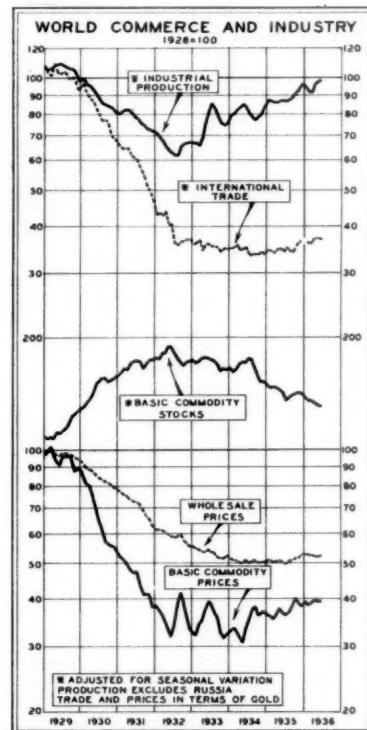
Currency depreciation, whether in the

form of devaluation or inflation, may lead us into a distressing state of affairs. The so-called "managed" currencies of such countries as Sweden and England are nothing but cases of temporary suspension of specie payments which have not got out of hand. There has never been a case of permanent suspension of specie payments, since all countries with paper currencies have in the past returned to a metallic base, and there has never been an instance in which an inconvertible paper currency could be maintained satisfactorily for any great length of time. The world has recently seen many instances in which paper

currencies could not be managed—examples are Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Russia. The arguments of those who advocate "managed" inconvertible paper currencies rest not upon the monetary experiences and lessons of the world, but upon imagination and speculation. It is for these reasons imperative that we take steps to bring about the restoration of a stable international gold standard at the earliest possible moment and anchor our currency to a fixed gold base. A currency of this sort, in which confidence replaces fears of depreciation, becomes an important factor in encouraging and in sustaining recovery.

On the World Economic Front; German and Japanese Military Expenditures

THE improvement in the world economic outlook continued during June. World industrial activity rose further to a new six-year record, while commodity prices showed a pronounced tendency to advance. International trade seems to have had a small setback, but commodity stocks continued to decline. Much of the improvement is undoubtedly sound and healthy, but the adventitious stimuli of rearmament and excessive nationalism and protectionism add an incalculable element to any attempt to appraise the current upturn.



Sanctions against Italy were raised on July 15, but are unlikely to be followed by a restoration of Italian foreign trade to anything resembling pre-sanctions levels. The Blum Government ended the century-old closed control of the Bank of France, and enacted other measures the consequences of which for French recovery or for the future of the franc are not yet predictable. The United States obtained a paper victory in its trade dispute with Germany. Japan showed no disinclination to reduce her military expenses in the coming fiscal year and so make possible a decreased flotation of "red ink" bonds.

On the political side, the Spanish Revolution had seemed at first to offer a diversion from the ever-present war fears and threats of Europe, until it became apparent that the sympathies of the various sections of the Continent were too much engaged for the conflict

to remain the purely private concern of Spain. The revolution is not, strictly speaking, a Communist-Fascist struggle, despite the current application of the latter term to the Rebels. The so-called Fascist group in reality represents primarily the challenged vested interests of the royalty, aristocracy, army, church, large landowners and only in part a dissatisfied capitalist element, which is the essential ingredient of a genuinely Fascist movement. Spain has

stones, much as it is being challenged throughout Europe. The outcome will probably be an extremist government, either reactionary or revolutionary, allied by sympathy even if not by treaty with Russia or Italy. In any case, the political balance of Europe will be affected, which, of course, explains the concern of the other nations—a concern that would certainly be reflected in much more active intervention but for the fear of precipitating a general war.

States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Poland, Norway, Denmark and Japan, according to the latest reports, while the trend was generally upward in Germany and Sweden. In France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Austria losses were generally reported, and the immediate outlook remains uncertain in Czechoslovakia.

International trade apparently had a slight setback in June, according to preliminary data, the index of THE ANNALIST declining to 37.1 per cent (preliminary) of the 1928 average from the post-depression high of 37.5 in April and May (revised). It is still, however, well above the levels of 1934 and 1935.

World Commerce and Industry									
World:	Unit in Millions or Base Year.	June, 1936.	May, 1936.	Apr., 1936.	Mar., 1936.	Feb., 1936.	Jan., 1936.	Dec., 1935.	Prev. Year.
Industrial production, adj.||									
Including U. S. A.	1928	88.5	97.4	96.5	92.0	91.7	93.3	96.8	86.8
Not including U. S. A.	1928	*104.5	*104.2	*103.4	*101.2	*99.4	*98.4	*99.7	*96.3
International trade, adj.‡	1928	*27.1	37.5	37.5	37.2	36.4	37.4	35.9	34.2
Basic commodities:									
Stocks, adj.||	1928	*130.0	*131.4	134.7	135.1	136.5	139.5	141.7	141.7
Prices‡	1928	*39.5	39.5	39.0	38.7	39.5	38.6	36.9	36.9
Wholesale price composite‡	1928	*52.6	52.1	52.3	52.4	52.4	52.6	52.6	50.1
United Kingdom:									
Business activity, adj.||	1928	*112.7	*110.1	110.7	108.8	107.9	107.4	110.7	106.0
Stock prices, Dec. 21	1928	125.1	124.8	127.1	125.2	126.7	123.9	120.1	115.6
Wholesale prices	1913	110.1	109.3	109.3	109.0	109.0	109.2	108.7	105.1
Exports	£	\$532.1	36.4	33.4	36.5	35.1	34.5	34.9	32.9
Imports	£	\$662.6	63.6	60.7	62.2	56.7	65.7	69.0	52.6
Balance of trade	£	-30.5	-27.2	-27.3	-25.7	-21.6	-31.2	-34.1	-19.7
The pound	% par	61.3	60.8	60.4	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.2	60.1
France:									
Industrial product'n, adj.||	1928	77.2	*80.3	80.3	79.5	78.0	76.4	75.6	73.2
Wholesale prices	1913	378	374	371	376	372	359	354	330
Exports	Francs||	1131	1170	1193	1242	1231	1206	1284	1236
Imports	Francs||	1831	1967	2126	1954	2049	2026	1933	1677
Balance of trade	Francs||	-700	-797	-933	-712	-818	-821	-649	-441
Germany:									
Industrial production, adj.||	1928	107.0	107.5	*103.8	*100.8	102.1	102.7	97.8	92.3
Wholesale prices	1913	104.0	103.8	103.7	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.4	101.2
Exports	RM	370.9	372.1	365.5	379.0	373.6	381.8	415.6	318.0
Imports	RM	360.1	337.2	360.6	355.5	333.8	364.1	373.0	318.9
Balance of trade	RM	+10.8	+34.9	+4.9	+23.5	+39.8	+17.7	+42.6	+1.1
Japan:									
Industrial product'n, adj.||	1928	146.4	145.4	*164.9	*165.5	160.5	159.4	164.5	158.2
Wholesale prices	1913	215.6	201.1	210.5	190.6	170.9	219.2	209.1	
Exports	Yen	236.4	243.0	271.0	248.1	241.3	243.0	215.1	
Imports	Yen	-20.8	-41.9	-60.5	-57.5	-70.4	-23.8	-6.0	
The yen	% par	35.0	34.7	34.4	34.3	34.3	34.4	34.3	34.5
Industrial Production, Adj.:									
U. S. A.	1928	93.5	91.7	90.8	84.4	85.3	89.0	94.4	75.1
Canada	1928	94.7	93.9	92.7	88.4	89.1	90.8	92.4	84.6
Poland	1928	71.8	71.1	171.3	67.6	68.6	67.3	68.4	67.3

Prices and values in domestic currency, except as noted. For back data from 1929 and sources of indices for industrial production, wholesale prices, world trade and basic commodity stocks and prices, see THE ANNALIST, Jan. 17, 1936, page 156. For weekly wholesale price indices, see "The Week in the Commodities" section of THE ANNALIST.

Adj. for seasonal variation. *Preliminary. †Revised. ‡In gold values. †Month a year ago corresponding to most recent month shown: revised data. §Russia excluded. §§July data, 1935, in parentheses: U. K., exports 40.1 (36.4); imports, 63.7 (57.9); France, exports, 1101 (1102); imports, 1851 (1742).

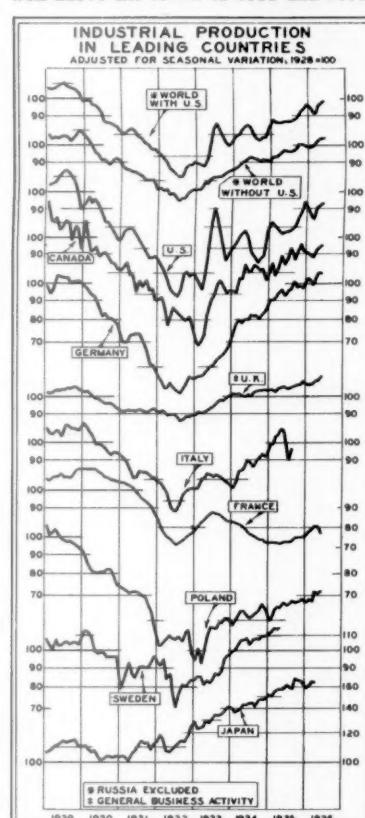
not reached a sufficiently advanced stage of industrial development for its present trouble to be described adequately as a Communist-Fascist struggle. The present conflict certainly has at least as much in common with the pre-industrial French Revolution as with the attempted seizure of power by Fascist groups in modern industrial States.

Nevertheless, the cleavage of political and social philosophies in Europe today goes too deep for any hands-off policy to be acceptable by the other nations. The moderate element in Spain faces crushing between the extremist mill-

Whatever the outcome, Spain will undoubtedly remain impoverished and backward for a long time to come.

A further expansion of world industrial activity took place during May and June, despite the prevalent political unsettlement—perhaps rather in part because of it, since rearmament is undoubtedly playing a part in the current improvement. Industrial production for the world outside of Russia rose to 98.5 per cent (preliminary) of the 1928 average in June, according to THE ANNALIST index, from 97.4 (revised) in May.

Industry expanded in the United



Commodity prices continued the upturn reported last month. Advances were widely distributed, and reflected the curtailed world wheat crop this season and the reduction of other crops in North America through the drought, the lifting of sanctions, and the increased demand due to further recovery and, to some extent, to rearmament requirements. The July figures are discussed in "The Week in the Commodities" section of this issue.

Further reductions in commodity stocks were also a factor. The index of stocks of eight basic commodities declined in June to the lowest since early 1930. World holdings of wheat, sugar, silk and rubber are declining steadily,

although those of cotton, tea, coffee and tin have fared less well.

British business activity in June made a new post-war high record. The Economist's index for that month rising to 112.7 per cent (preliminary) of the 1928 average from 110.1 in May. A number of the components of the index made new records for the past dozen years; among these were coal consumption, commercial vehicles in use and building activity. Employment improved, but retail trade was adversely affected by unseasonable weather. The capital goods industries made further progress, thanks partly to rearmament orders, but the export industries, especially cotton textiles and coal mining, remained depressed, the raising of sanctions against Italy on July 15, as The Economist observes, offering no assurance of a restoration of the coal trade with that country. The increase in building activity was primarily in nonresidential construction, but some gain was also reported for residential building.

The progress of domestic recovery, it may be noted, is apparent in the renewed prospects for a resumption of capital offerings, for which the current easy money policy has prepared the way.

The improvement in employment is of course unevenly distributed both among the various occupations and the different regions. In the accompanying table, arranged according to percentage of unemployment on June 22, 1936, the favorable showing of the home industries is apparent, as well as that of the southern part of England. Especially noteworthy are the low percentages for motor transport, engineering and the metal trades, reflecting both the domestic boom and the rearmament demand.

BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONS AND REGIONS

(Per Cent of Insured Persons Unemployed)

	June	June	June	June
	22	24	25	27
1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Paper, printing, &c...	6.6	7.3	7.6	10.6
Motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft	6.6	10.6	9.9	22.2
Metal trades	8.4	11.0	11.8	21.9
Chemicals, &c.	8.4	9.7	10.2	14.3
Engineering, &c.	8.5	13.2	15.4	28.5
Road transport	9.2	11.2	11.8	14.0
Distributive trades	9.4	10.4	10.3	11.9
Clothing	9.6	10.7	11.3	13.4
Food, drink & tobacco	9.8	10.7	10.9	13.2
Woodworking, &c...	11.0	13.1	14.5	20.9
Woolen and worsted textiles	11.1	14.4	21.2	26.4
Other industries not here shown	11.2	13.2	13.4	17.3
Building	11.2	14.4	15.6	26.0
Hotels, public houses, clubs, &c.	12.4	13.0	12.9	14.9
Textiles other than cotton, woolen and worsted	14.4	15.9	16.2	22.4
Cotton textiles	15.8	21.0	21.6	30.4
Iron and steel manufacture	16.8	22.9	23.7	44.8
Shipping, docks, harbors, &c.	26.6	29.2	29.3	32.8
Coal mining	29.2	30.6	35.0	40.6
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	30.1	42.6	46.1	58.6
Public works contracting	40.5	43.9	42.7	38.5
Southeast England*	5.9	7.0	7.0	13.0
Greater London	6.7	8.2	8.4	13.2
Southwest England	8.0	10.4	11.5	16.0
Midlands	9.2	11.7	13.6	21.5
Northwest England	16.5	19.2	20.0	25.6
Scotland	17.3	20.1	21.7	26.6
Northeast England	18.2	22.1	23.4	29.9
Northern Ireland	22.6	25.2	22.4	24.9
Wales and Monmouth	30.1	30.6	33.2	38.2
Total	13.1	15.5	16.5	22.2

*Except Greater London.

The general outlook for British recovery, The Economist's survey of which was summarized in these pages last month, is further discussed in a recent issue of that periodical, which after noting that "surface indications are still on balance very favorable," calls attention to two developments suggesting that recovery is approaching an advanced stage. These are, first, the indications that prices as a whole are beginning to rise; and, second, the growth in the import balance of trade, or rather the failure of exports to rise commensurately with imports. However, in the opinion of The Economist, the failure of exports

to advance is due either to special circumstances, such as the Italian sanctions, which have curtailed coal exports, and the German exchange difficulties and economic policies, which have curtailed the market for British wool, oil and fat and cotton waste exports, or else, on the other hand, to the expansion of the domestic market. The latter is responsible for the reduced exports of iron and steel and non-ferrous products and chemicals, in which the requirements of rearmament are prominent.

The rise in prices is more serious and could in time affect the British competitive position abroad and the demand at home, especially as reflected in the rise in wages already under way. This gradual advance of the price structure is not believed, however, to carry any immediate threat, but does justify caution as regards the permanence of the current business upturn.

British National Income

Estimates of the British national income recently arrived at by Colin Clark¹ are summarized in the accompanying table. National income in 1935 was estimated to have reached some £3,909 millions, or virtually the same as in 1929, and around 11 per cent above 1924 (the 1911 figure is independently estimated at some £1,988 millions). The recovery to the 1929 level has been in part offset by the gain in population, so that the per capita income in 1935 was placed at somewhat under 1929, or £83.5, against £72.4 in 1932, £85.5 in 1929 and £78.6 in 1924, and in the neighborhood of £47 in 1911. Owing to the fall in prices, "real" income, or purchasing power, both for the nation and per capita, has increased very sharply and now appears to be the highest on record, although the author cautions a certain reserve in the use of the figures for the most recent years.

NATIONAL INCOME FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND					
Total Income	Income Per Head	Index of "Real" Income	Total Income	Income Per Head	Index of "Real" Income
in £.	in £.	in £.	in £.	in £.	in £.
1924 ... 3,529	78.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1929 ... 3,912	85.5	116.2	114.0	114.0	114.0
1932 ... 3,349	72.4	103.3	106.8	106.8	106.8
1934 ... 3,694	79.0	123.8	118.8	118.8	118.8
*1935 ... 3,909	83.5	129.5	124.3	124.3	124.3

*Provisional.

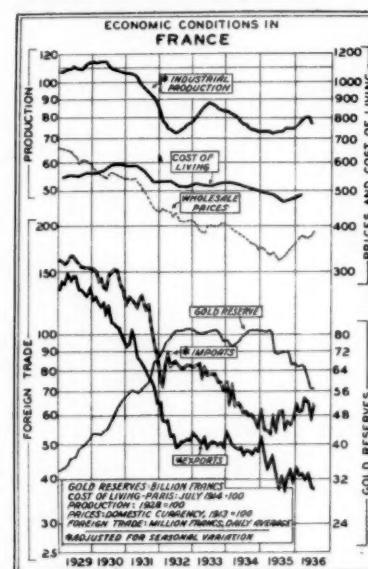
Obscurity Marks French Outlook

The strikes and general uncertainty that marked the accession of the Blum Ministry and its first weeks of office were reflected in a sharp drop in the French industrial production index, which declined to 77.2 per cent of the 1928 average in June from a two-year high of 80.3 in May. The month's decline represents a loss of over a third of the recovery from the May, 1935, low point of 72.4. Doubtless most of the loss will be regained in July, especially since imports, always a good index of business activity, recovered their June loss in July, allowance being made for the usual seasonal trends.

However, in view of the new burdens placed on industry by the recent labor legislation, as well as of the general uncertainty both as to the results of other measures already enacted and as to further prospective legislation, the trend for the rest of the year is highly uncertain. Exports dropped off sharply in June and July, and are likely to decline further, because of the sharp rise of prices that has been in process since the beginning of July and which will not make France's competitive position abroad any the easier.

¹"The Economic Position of Great Britain," prepared by Professor A. C. Pigou and Colin Clark, issued as a memorandum by the London and Cambridge Economic Service and summarized in the July issue of Barclays Bank Monthly Review.

The situation somewhat resembles that in this country at the time of the adoption of the NRA, except that the confidence and hope existing in this country in 1933 appear largely lacking in France. The higher wages are resulting, according to The Statist (London), in "a growing number of bankruptcies, especially among the small employers. The profitability of private enterprise has almost disappeared. Faced with higher costs, export industries are closing down. The tourist industry is stagnant and is asking for direct subsidies." Indeed, the smaller merchants and manufacturers have finally been given a virtual moratorium on their obligations until the end of the year, with the promise of a loan plan thereafter. The continued decline of security prices is a measure of the general lack of confidence.



The French Parliament finally adjourned on Aug. 14 after having enacted the bulk of M. Blum's program. In addition to the labor legislation (covering the forty-hour week, paid vacations and collective bargaining), laws were passed providing, among other things, for the taking over of the munitions plants, a wheat board, price control, reform of the tax system, heavier penalties for tax evasion, and reorganization of the Bank of France. The reform and simplification of the tax system, if it can be consummated, should make possible the elimination of a large number of unremunerative nuisance taxes, and effect some increase in revenue.

The Bank of France Reform

The Bank of France reform, effective Aug. 18, provides primarily for the supersession of the former governing council of fifteen regents, elected by the 200 largest stockholders, by a board of twenty directors, a governor and two vice governors. The twenty directors are to be selected as follows, according to The Economist: Ten are to be civil servants from the various governmental bureaus, and five are to be chosen by the Finance Minister—one each from lists of names submitted by the National Federation of Consumers' Cooperatives, the General Confederation of Labor (C. G. T.), the General Confederation of French Production (representing the employers), the General Confederation of French Artisans and the professional agriculturalists of the National Economic Council. Of the remaining five, one is to be appointed by the Minister of Commerce to represent the small traders, two by the Finance Minister from lists submitted by the bankers,

one is to be elected by secret ballot of the Bank of France staff itself and one is to be the general secretary of the National Economic Council. The shareholders as a whole (not merely the 200 largest) are represented by a board of three "censors," whose duties will be those of auditors and who while attending the directors' meetings will be without voice in the discussions and decisions.

While, of course, there is some fear lest these changes make the bank merely a tool for government fiscal operations, to an ever greater degree than has become the case of the Federal Reserve System in the United States, the change has itself undoubtedly been long overdue. The government through its ten directors and three governors will dominate the directorate, it is true, but the rest of the board's personnel is sufficiently large and representative as to promise a measure of discretion in the management. While the government's deficit financing will doubtless be much aided by its greatly strengthened control over the bank, the change does not necessarily presage complete subserviency.

Meanwhile, the government faces an increase in its deficit over previous estimates for the year of more than 3 billions of francs, in addition to the railroad deficit. The baby bond loan is reported to have failed to meet expectations. On the other hand, gold has been flowing back slowly to the Bank of France, the increase in the bank's reserves since June 19, when the low point was reached, amounting to slightly over a billion francs by Aug. 7. The increase has, however, notably slowed up in recent weeks and a resumption of the former outflow is quite possible. Much of the increase reflected the return of holdings to France by small investors, fearing the penalties to be exacted of those who fail to report their foreign holdings; the large investors presumably have felt more confidence in their ability to escape punishment since they are not believed to have repatriated their funds to any great extent.

German Government-Financed Expansion Continues

German industry expanded further during June, although the expansion was slightly less than the usual increase for the month. The seasonally adjusted industrial production index, although declining to 107.0 per cent of the 1928 average from 107.5 in May, was otherwise the highest since February, 1928. The expansion was largely confined, as in previous months, to the capital goods industries, where an increasing shortage of skilled labor is reported in certain sectors. Retail trade is considerably above last year, though much if not all of the increase is undoubtedly due to higher prices. Generally speaking, the so-called "unit" stores have shown more of an increase than the department-store type. Commodity prices continue to creep upward, even when measured by the official indices. Stock prices have continued the upward trend in evidence since the beginning of the year, although the offering of the 700 million reichsmark government issue was followed by a setback in July.

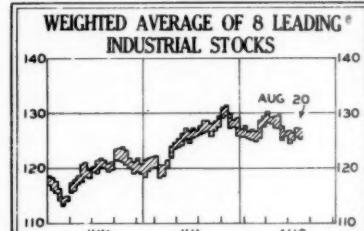
Exports are continuing their halting expansion; imports are also increasing and would increase much more rapidly with industrial expansion were they not rigidly limited to the foreign exchange made available by exports. A number of industries are suffering from a dearth of imported raw materials. The countervailing duties applied by the

Financial Markets: Stocks Again Turn Irregular Despite Improved Business

STOCK prices have moved irregularly during the past week with little net change in the general level. There has been considerable diversity in the trends of individual issues, some registering net advances and others declines for the week. Volume of trading has been of moderate proportions. Bond prices have fluctuated in a narrow range.

The week under review began last Friday with a further decline. A moderate rally on Saturday was followed by another recession Monday. This, however, was at a less rapid rate. A recovery set in on Tuesday which made some progress next day. On Thursday prices declined moderately.

The most substantial declines during the week were in Chrysler, Westing-



	High.	Low.	Last.
Aug. 14	127.6	125.2	125.7
Aug. 15	126.6	125.8	126.2
Aug. 17	126.9	124.5	125.2
Aug. 18	126.5	125.1	125.9
Aug. 19	127.2	125.6	126.8
Aug. 20	127.1	125.4	125.7

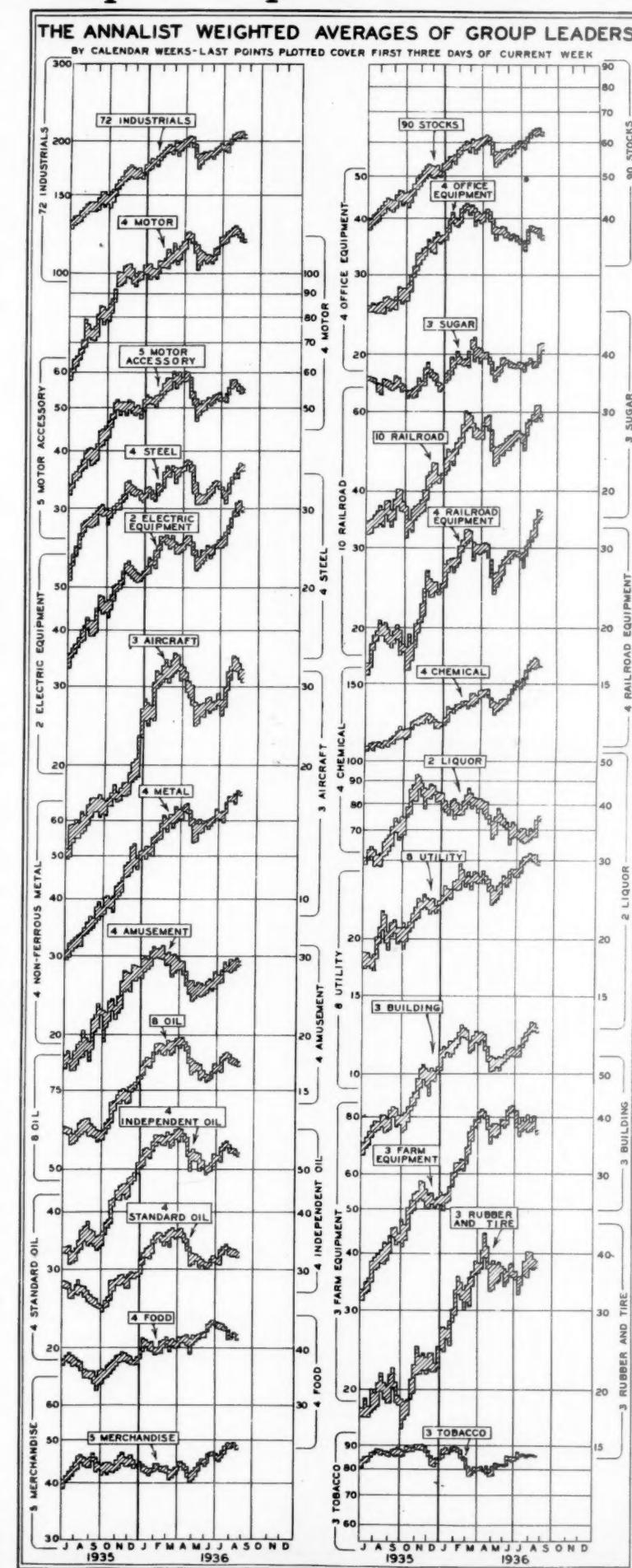
For the list of stocks and their weights see THE ANNALIST of July 17, 1936.

house Electric, du Pont, American Can, American Telephone, Union Pacific, Atchison, Allied Chemical and Eastman Kodak. The best gains were in the steel, Sears-Roebuck, New York Central and Southern Pacific.

Financial news of the week has been mixed in character. Reports of a continued relatively high level of operations in the steel industry have been offset to some extent by the publication of figures reflecting a fairly sharp decline in motor output, although the recession in the latter industry is due to seasonal influences. The increasing tension in the Spanish situation has exerted an unfavorable effect upon sentiment and has increased the fears of some investors that serious European difficulty might develop.

The difficulties in Spain have only an indirect influence upon general business and financial conditions in this country. Few American corporations have important interests in that country or depend to any extent upon Spanish supply or demand. The chief danger in the situation is that other European nations may become involved in the dispute and that a general European political unsettlement may result.

The decision of a large American copper company to increase output during the week, rather than to support a further rise in prices, was regarded by some financial analysts as unfavorable, as preventing a further increase in profit margins in the industry. From a longer-range standpoint, however, the decision seems a sound one as it will tend to delay the coming into production of the higher cost mines and to prevent, or at least to retard, the development of a situation similar to that of 1928-29 when an effort was made to maintain prices at an artificial level with disastrous results. It would seem that the lower cost companies should increase their earnings as a result of larger volume and at

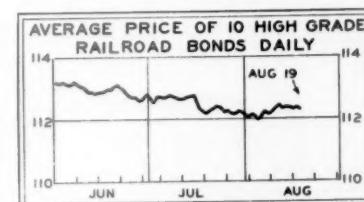


The Annalist Averages are now published daily in the New York Daily Investment News.

the same time insure themselves against the risk that serious overproduction will develop.

Stock prices have now been fluctuating in a narrow range for a period of about three weeks. It is natural that during this period volume of trading should have averaged rather less than during the July advance. It is entirely possible that a trading area of this sort constitutes a turning point in the market and that the next important move in prices will be downward. Against this theory, however, is the fact that during the July advance trading was not unusually active.

The chief unfavorable elements in the stock market outlook are the possibility that a serious European financial or po-



	1936	Aug.	July.	June.	May.	Apr.
13	112.31	112.68	112.85	112.64	112.14	
14	112.39	112.71	112.65	112.66	112.28	
15	112.35	112.72	112.91	112.80	112.12	
16	112.75	112.91	112.80	112.15		
17	112.30	112.34	113.01		112.14	
18	112.38	112.28	113.00	112.86	112.22	
19	112.29		113.15	113.01		
20	112.26	112.15	113.16	113.12	112.28	

litical disturbance will develop out of the Spanish crisis, and the unsettlement of business and financial sentiment which naturally characterizes an election year. On the favorable side are the current high level of general business activity and the possibility that some further expansion will occur before the end of the year. A number of companies are now able to earn moderate returns on their common stocks and a further expansion in general business activity would in many cases bring earnings up to a level which would make current stock prices seem low.

In appraising price-earnings ratios it is necessary to make allowance for the present low level of long-term money rates. It is natural that stocks should sell on a higher price-earnings basis in a period in which money rates are very low than in a period of high rates like 1907, 1920 or 1929. On this basis it would be possible to justify some stocks selling at a higher price-earnings ratio than they did in 1929, although allowance must be made for the irrational speculative boom of that year.

It may be argued, too, that an expansion in general business activity would produce a substantial rise in money rates. It seems improbable, however, that long-term money rates will soon return to anything approaching the levels of 1932-33. The country's supply of reserve gold is extremely large and it seems improbable that even at the peak of the next period of prosperity anything approaching a money shortage will develop. It is true that European nations might withdraw funds from the country, but their balances in this country are certainly not large enough to make it possible for them to produce a real credit shortage. The recent increase in reserve requirements is a safeguard against such a development, as it would be possible to lower reserve requirements again to offset a heavy outward movement of gold.

A. McB.

The Week in the Commodities: Price Index Lifted By Grains and Livestock

SHARPLY higher grain, flour, cattle, beef and hay prices carried The Annalist Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices to the highest levels since the beginning of the year, the index rising to 129.0 on Aug. 18 from 127.4 (revised) the Tuesday previous. The rise reflected of course the incidence of the drought, although livestock prices are expected to decline temporarily later in the season as a result of forced marketings. In addition tea was higher, while butter, potatoes, apples, lemons, cotton, wool, tin and rubber reported losses.

DAILY SPOT PRICES

	Moody's Index.				
	U. S.	Old	Cotton.	Wheat. Corn. Hogs.	
Aug. 12.	12.60	1.23%	1.24	10.94	184.5 109.4
Aug. 13.	12.59	1.24%	1.27%	11.09	185.4 109.9
Aug. 14.	12.41	1.23	1.27%	11.15	185.2 109.8
Aug. 15.	12.36	1.23%	1.27%	11.10	187.6 111.2
Aug. 17.	12.45	1.25%	1.31	11.40	187.6 111.2
Aug. 18.	12.31	1.27%	1.35	11.44	188.9 112.0

Cotton — Middling upland, New York. Wheat — No. 2 red, c. i. f., domestic, New York. Corn — No. 2 yellow, New York. Hogs — Day's average, good and choice, Chicago. Moody's Index — Fifteen staple commodities; Dec. 31, 1931 = 100; March 1, 1933 = 80.

Foreign wholesale prices turned vigorously upward in July, THE ANNALIST international composite advancing to 75.9 from 74.6 in June, 73.9 in May, and a low for the depression of 70.5 established in March, 1935. The index is now the highest since August, 1933. All major countries shared in the advance, which reflected the short crops on this continent, the lifting of sanctions, rearmament demand, as well as the entirely normal rise in demand as a result of the progress of recovery. All the available weekly indices show a continuation of the trend into August. Primary commodity prices, as measured by the Statistique Generale 22-commodity index, are recording an equally sharp rise.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES

(In currency of country; index on gold basis also shown for countries with depreciated currencies; 1913 = 100.0)

	Per Ct.	Change	June to	July, 1936.	July, 1936.	May, 1936.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.
U. S. A.	125.6	121.4	120.4	123.6	+3.5			
Gold basis.	74.1	72.1	71.6	72.9	+2.8			
Canada	116.2	112.9	112.2	111.7	+2.9			
Gold basis.	68.4	66.9	66.6	65.9	+2.2			
Unit. King.	111.3	110.1	109.3	104.6	+1.1			
Gold basis.	67.8	67.5	66.5	63.0	+0.4			
France	391	378	374	322	+3.4			
Germany	104.2	104.0	103.8	101.8	+0.2			
Japan	149.2	146.4	145.4	136.2	+1.9			
Gold basis.	51.9	51.2	50.5	47.1	+1.4			

ANNALIST composite
in gold: 75.9 74.6 73.9 70.6 +1.7
*Preliminary. [†]Revised. [‡]Includes also Belgium and the Netherlands; Germany excluded from July, 1934; Italy from November, 1935.

WEEKLY FOREIGN WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES

(Measured in currency of country)

Canada.	U. K.	France.	many.	Germany.
Base	1926.	1926.	1913.	
Day compiled	Fri.	Sat.	Sat.	Wed.
Week Ended:				
1936.				
June 6.	72.0	68.0	377	104.0
June 13.	72.2	68.2	378	104.1
June 20.	72.4	68.4	377	104.0
June 27.	72.6	68.5	372	103.9
July 4.	72.8	69.0	377	103.9
July 11.	73.9	69.5	375	104.1
July 18.	74.1	69.8	381	104.2
July 25.	74.7	70.0	383	104.1
Aug. 1.	75.4	70.2	389	104.5
Aug. 8.	76.3	70.2	393	104.7

[†]Revised.

COTTON

After rallying last week the cotton market closed with net losses for the trading period. December closed Tuesday at 11.73-11.76, 4 to 7 points under a week previous, spot middling at 12.31, off 11 points, and December Liverpool at 6.19d, off 5 points. European pressure and the prospect of heavy new-crop hedge sales more than offset bullish weather conditions.

The market rallied on Wednesday of

last week on covering inspired by the weather report, which indicated an accentuation of the drought in the northwestern section of the Cotton Belt. The gains continued Thursday, but the market then turned weak on realizing, foreign and hedge selling, the decline continuing Friday and Saturday. On Monday a rally took place on the Western crop deterioration and the bullish July and season-end consumption report, the gains being lost Tuesday, however, on

foreign sales and the prospect of the impending crop movement.

Cotton consumption in July took a sharp increase over the month previous, and was in fact the largest July on record, totaling 603,000 bales, as against 556,000 in June and 391,000 in July, 1935. On a seasonally adjusted basis consumption was the highest of any month on record with the exception of the abnormal June to August period in 1933. Consumption for the entire season made

a gain of 18.4 per cent, rising to 6,348,000 bales, from 5,361,000.

Exports, on the contrary, dropped sharply and were the lowest since 1920, aggregating only 156,000 bales, as against 287,000 in June and 280,000 in July 1935, the decrease from a year ago being in shipments to France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, the minor European countries, Japan and Canada. Total exports for the entire season ended July 31 were nevertheless 24.5 per cent above the 1934-35 season, totaling 5,973,000 bales as against 4,799,000.

DOMESTIC COTTON ACTIVITY

(Thousands of running bales, counting round as half, linters excluded; as reported by the Bureau of the Census)

	July, 1936.	June, 1936.	July, 1935.	P. C.
Consumption:				
Month	603	556	391	+54.2
Adjusted	26.9	22.6	17.3	
Entire season	6,348	5,361	4,799	+18.4
Exports:				
Month	156	287	280	-44.3
Adjusted	9.1	16.7	16.4	
Entire season	5,973	4,799	4,799	+24.5
Month-End Stocks:				
In consuming establish.	898	987	789	+13.8
In public storage and warehouses	3,924	4,526	5,739	-31.6
Total	4,822	5,513	6,528	-26.1
Spindles (Thousands):				
Number active	22,250	22,957	22,312	-0.3

*Revised. [†]Daily average, adjusted for seasonal variation by THE ANNALIST.

Total July 31 stocks were estimated at 5,397,000 bales, or about 1,811,000 under last year's 7,208,000, according to the Bureau of the Census report.

Cloth markets continued dull, although sales were slightly increased. Trade reports indicate that sales of fine goods have been considerably better than those of the medium and coarse grades. Prices were generally unchanged, although production was probably much above sales, according to the Cotton Exchange Service.

MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN COTTON

(Thousands of running bales, counting round as half, linters excluded; as reported by the New York Cotton Exchange)

	Wk Ending Thursday	Yr's
Aug. 13, Aug. 6, Aug. 15, Chge	135	86
1936. 1936. 1935. P. C.	219	195

Movement Into Sight:

During week	135	86	+51.7
Since Aug. 1.	219	195	+12.3

Deliveries During Week:

To domestic mills	62	119	167	-62.9
To foreign mills	146	82	167	-12.6
To all mills	208	201	334	-37.7

Deliveries Since Aug. 1:

To domestic mills	5,111	5,438	-6.0
To foreign mills	17,453	7,342	+1.5

To all mills

12,564	12,780	-1.7
--------	--------	------

Exports:

During week	67	37	123	-45.5
Since Aug. 1.	1,065	7,545	7,545	-6.4

World Visible Supply (Thursday):

World total	5,804	3,132	7,256	-20.0
-------------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Week's change

-122	-105	-175
------	------	------

U. S. A. only

3,889	2,323	4,957	-21.9
-------	-------	-------	-------

Certified Stocks:

Thursday	8	11	12	-33.3
----------	---	----	----	-------

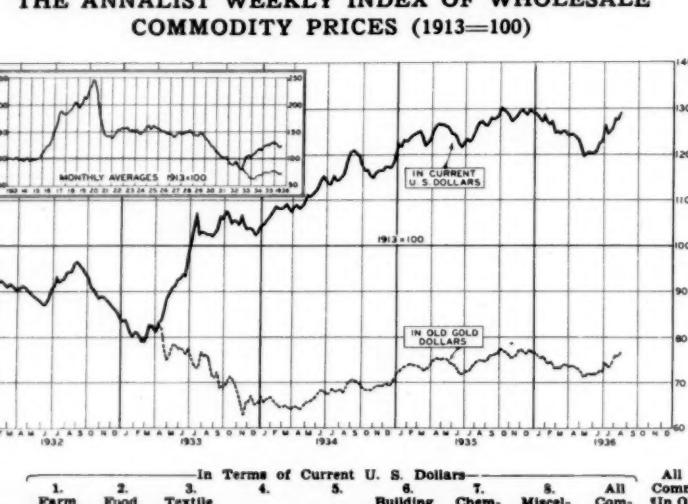
*10 Added Liverpool stock. [†]Adjusted.

THE GRAINS

Corn again led the grain markets as the corn crop continued to shrink under burning temperatures and dry skies. Corn futures rose the four-cent limit on both Monday and Tuesday, rising above wheat futures for the first time since the depression and reaching the highest levels since 1928. The September contract closed 12 cents higher on Tuesday, at \$1.15%, as against \$1.03% a week before, and the December option 6% cents higher, at \$1.00%, as against 93 1/4 cents. The rise was in the face of further rains in Iowa and Illinois.

Wheat futures advanced over four cents under the leadership of corn, in the course of a somewhat erratic week. September closed Tuesday at \$1.13%, as against \$1.08 1/4 a week before; December at \$1.13, as against \$1.08%; October Winnipeg at \$1.03, as against 98%, and October Liverpool at the United States equivalent of \$1.12%, as against

THE ANNALIST WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES (1913=100)



	1. Farm Products.	2. Food Products.	3. Textile Products.	4. Fuels.	5. Building Materials.	6. Chemicals.	7. Miscellaneous.	All Com. in Current U. S. Dollars.	All Com. in Old Gold Dollars.

<tbl_r cells="10" ix="5" maxc

\$1.09%. The market advanced on Wednesday and Thursday of last week with the recrudescence of the drought and heat west of the Mississippi and in Canada, declined Friday and Saturday on a Department of Agriculture statement, here quoted, to the effect that supplies would be adequate, turned up on Saturday and rose further on Monday and Tuesday in sympathy with corn.

The Canadian July 31 carry-over was reported as the smallest since 1929, totaling 108,747,050 bushels, or 94,526,000 under last year's 203,273,000, and comparing with a 1931-35 average of 174,985,000. It was announced that the Canadian Wheat Board had sold out the last of its cash wheat, although it still has future holdings, chiefly in the May, of between 50 and 100 million bushels. There is considerable agitation for the board to set a minimum price for the new crop of a dollar or more, but in view of the present policy of the government getting out of wheat, the pressure for such a guarantee will probably be resisted.

UNITED STATES WHEAT MOVEMENT (Thousands; exports as reported by the Department of Commerce, visible supplies as reported by the Chicago Board of Trade)

Week Ended Saturday		
Au. 15, A.S. 1936.	Au. 17, Au. 10, 1935.	1935.
Wheat exp. (bus.)	50	68
Since July 1	8	42
Flour exp. (bus.)	161	301
Total (bus.)	42	108
Since July 1	807	576
Visible supply at week-end (bus.)	75,824	72,731
49,245	43,117	

*Including flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. †Flour converted to wheat at 4.7 bushels to the barrel. ‡Revised.

CANADIAN WHEAT MOVEMENT (Thousands of bushels, wheat only; as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

Week Ended Friday		
Aug. 7, 1936.	July 31, 1935.	Aug. 9, 1935.
172,609	116,749	
Elevator stocks and afloat at week-end	113,279	117,658
193,602		
*Including also exports into U. S. for U. S. consumption. †Crop year ended July 31. ‡Including stocks at U. S. ports. §Revised.		

Total supplies of wheat in the United States for the 1936-37 season are large enough for the usual domestic requirements, with short supplies of two types—red Spring wheat and durum, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. As a result, imports of the two will continue.

Reduced production of hard red Spring wheat and durum is due to the drought, which has reached its greatest intensity in the Spring wheat area. The domestic Winter wheat crop is materially larger than last year and is of good quality. Good yields also are in prospect in the Pacific Northwest. It is probable that Spring wheat mills in the 1936-37 season will use a larger percentage of hard red Winter and Pacific Northwest wheat than last year. A larger than usual quantity of soft red Winter wheat is also likely to be used in bread flour. As a result, imports of milling wheat may be less than last year.

Rye futures advanced sharply, with gains of 6 to 7½ cents, while oats made gains of 2½ cents.

COFFEE

Coffee futures lost ground during the week, Santos contracts declining up to 7 points, the old "Rio" 6 to 7 points, and new "Rio" 1 point. The loss reflected the disappointment of hopes of severe frost damage, although offset in part by Brazilian support.

SUGAR

Sugar futures advanced 1 to 4 points on new trade buying, the advance taking place last week. Activity was light. Cuba had potentially filled 83.1 per cent of her 1936 quota by July 31, according to the local Exchange.

COCOA

Cocoa futures advanced 2 to 6 points in a very active week. Wednesday and

COMMODITY FUTURE PRICES (Grains at Chicago; Others at New York)

Cotton:	Daily Range											
	October	December	January	March	May	July	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Aug. 10	11.79	11.63	11.80	11.66	11.80	11.67	11.88	11.75	11.87	11.75	11.83	11.71
Aug. 11	11.78	11.70	11.81	11.73	11.82	11.73	11.88	11.81	11.91	11.83	11.85	11.79
Aug. 12	11.98	11.78	12.04	11.82	12.00	11.85	12.11	11.90	12.13	11.92	12.07	11.89
Aug. 13	12.09	11.94	12.15	11.99	12.17	12.04	12.21	12.07	12.22	12.07	12.17	12.05
Aug. 14	11.91	11.74	11.98	11.79	12.00	11.82	12.03	11.86	12.04	11.87	11.98	11.84
Aug. 15	11.77	11.62	11.82	11.69	11.85	11.75	11.87	11.78	11.87	11.78	11.74	11.72
Week's range	12.09	11.62	12.15	11.66	12.17	11.67	12.21	11.75	12.22	11.75	12.17	11.71
Aug. 17	11.84	11.74	11.88	11.80	11.93	11.84	11.96	11.88	11.97	11.88	11.91	11.85
Aug. 18	11.79	11.67	11.83	11.71	11.85	11.75	11.91	11.79	11.87	11.78	11.87	11.73
Aug. 18 close	11.71	11.72	11.73t	11.76	11.77t	11.78	11.81t	11.80t	11.80t	11.78	11.77	11.73
Contract range	12.78	9.80	12.78	9.76	12.76	9.94	12.78	10.17	12.78	10.39	12.55	11.71
range	{ Jl. 10	Ja. 9	Jl. 10	Ja. 9	Jl. 10	Fe. 25	Jl. 10	Mr. 27	Jl. 10	My. 28	Jl. 10	Au. 10

Traded week ended Friday, Aug. 14, 187,586,000 bushels; previous week, 297,578,000.

Wheat:

September:	Daily Range											
	October	December	January	March	May	July	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Aug. 10	1.12%	1.10%	1.11%	1.10%	1.11%	1.10%	1.11%	1.10%	1.11%	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%
Aug. 11	1.10%	1.08%	1.10%	1.09%	1.10%	1.08%	1.10%	1.08%	1.10%	1.08%	1.09%	1.08%
Aug. 12	1.10%	1.08%	1.10%	1.09%	1.10%	1.08%	1.10%	1.08%	1.10%	1.08%	1.09%	1.08%
Aug. 13	1.12%	1.11%	1.12%	1.11%	1.12%	1.11%	1.12%	1.11%	1.12%	1.11%	1.12%	1.11%
Aug. 14	1.12%	1.10%	1.12%	1.11%	1.12%	1.11%	1.12%	1.11%	1.12%	1.11%	1.12%	1.11%
Aug. 15	1.11%	1.09%	1.11%	1.10%	1.11%	1.09%	1.11%	1.09%	1.11%	1.09%	1.10%	1.09%
Week's range	12.09	11.62	12.15	11.66	12.17	11.67	12.21	11.75	12.22	11.75	12.17	11.71
Aug. 17	11.84	11.74	11.88	11.80	11.93	11.84	11.96	11.88	11.97	11.88	11.91	11.85
Aug. 18	11.79	11.67	11.83	11.71	11.85	11.75	11.91	11.79	11.87	11.78	11.87	11.73
Aug. 18 close	11.71	11.72	11.73t	11.76	11.77t	11.78	11.81t	11.80t	11.80t	11.78	11.77	11.73
Contract range	12.78	9.80	12.78	9.76	12.76	9.94	12.78	10.17	12.78	10.39	12.55	11.71
range	{ Jl. 10	Ja. 9	Jl. 10	Ja. 9	Jl. 10	Fe. 25	Jl. 10	Mr. 27	Jl. 10	My. 28	Jl. 10	Au. 10

Traded week ended Friday, Aug. 14, 187,586,000 bushels; previous week, 297,578,000.

First Two Days, Week Ended

First Two Days, Week Ended	Week Ended											
	Aug. 22, 1936.	Aug. 15, 1936.	Aug. 8, 1936.	Contract Range								
Corn:	High.	Low.	Close.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Low.
Sept.	1.16	1.07%	1.15% t	1.09%	1.03	1.09	1.04	1.16	1.08	1.06	1.08	1.05
Dec.	1.00%	0.94%	1.00% t	0.96%	0.92	0.99	0.91	1.00%	0.98	0.95	0.96	0.92
May	0.96	0.90%	0.96% t	0.93	0.88%	0.99	0.88%	0.99	0.88%	0.85	0.85	0.82
Bushels traded*	78,374,000			111,893,000								

Traded week ended Friday, Aug. 14, 187,586,000 bushels; previous week, 297,578,000.

Weekly Range

Oats:	Weekly Range												
	First Two Days, Week Ended	Aug. 22, 1936.	Aug. 15, 1936.	Aug. 8, 1936.	Contract Range								
Sept.	44%	42%	44% t	43%	41%	44%	40%	44%	44%	42%	41%	42%	40%
Dec.	45%	42%	45% t	45%	42%	46%	42%	46%	42%	46%	42%	46%	42%
May	46%	44%	46% t	45%	43%	48%	43%	48%	43%	48%	43%	48%	43%
Bushels traded*	33,492,000			65,832,000									

Traded week ended Friday, Aug. 14, 187,586,000 bushels; previous week, 297,578,000.

Rye:

Rye:	Weekly Range											
Sept.	Aug. 22, 1936.	Aug. 15, 1936.	Aug. 8, 1936.	Contract Range								

<

United States last month to certain classes of imports from Germany finally resulted in the official abandonment of the subsidizing of German exports to this country. The "victory" is likely to prove a hollow one, however. The presumable result of the German steps will be to make her exports to us more difficult, with the consequence that she will doubtless reduce her purchases from us in line with her goal of balanced trade with each country.

German rearmament has been notoriously a factor in recent German industrial expansion. The manner of its financing remains in considerable measure a mystery. A recent correspondent of *The Economist* attempts an estimate of its cost, placing the total spent directly or indirectly on rearmament itself at between 10 and 12 billions of reichsmarks, with an additional 5 to 6 billions spent on "industrial rearmament"—the expansion and relocation of industries to

meet possible war-time requirements. The recent 20 billion mark figure of Winston Churchill is accordingly considered to be too high.

The average of the estimates of *The Economist* is a total of some 16.5 billions since 1933, or, say, 5.5 billions a year. The German national income was estimated at 56.5 billions in 1933, 52.5 in 1934 and over 56 in 1935, or an average of around 50 billions a year by the Institut für Konjunkturforschung. Thus Ger-

man rearmament is costing the nation *some 11 per cent of the total national income*. While most of this expenditure has been financed out of loans rather than taxation, the implied mortgaging of the future is not nearly so serious as might appear, since the long-term debt, which was costing in the neighborhood of 7-8 per cent prior to 1933, has been reduced by conversions to some 4½ per

Continued on Page 271

Reduction of Wheat Surplus Temporary; Fundamental Problem Still Unsolved

By C. M. SHORT

IT might be questioned by many people whether there still remains a wheat problem, after the disappearance of the huge oversupply which acted as a severe price depressant for eight years and induced governments everywhere to adopt measures of the greatest political ingenuity to protect their wheat growers. The world supply now appears to be falling to the lowest level since 1927, in which development nature, perhaps recognizing the limitations of political bodies in directing national and international economies, took a hand by imposing upon a large part of the wheat world a series of droughts of such severity as to be described by some scientists as the worst in 200 years, thereby relieving governmental wheat agencies of many embarrassments, including heavy financial losses on large-scale and dangerous commodity gambles. Yet any sense of gratification over this escape from an untenable position will be dulled if consideration be given to the fact that the release of the governments involved in wheat speculations was possible only by the sacrifices of a multitude of drought-stricken farmers in North America, Eastern Europe and the Southern Hemisphere.

Production Geared to Higher Level

Now, paradoxical as it may seem, a declining supply of wheat has been accompanied by a contraction of trade and by a gearing of production to a higher level. For ten years prior to 1934 world trade in wheat averaged 721 million bushels annually, ranging from 928 millions in the 1928-29 "wheat year" (Aug. 1, 1928, to July 31, 1929) to 523 millions in 1933-34. Since 1934 the annual average has been about 500 millions, the lowest in the current century. Even this strikingly small volume of trade would have been unattainable if the United States had not become a net wheat importer for the first time since 1836.

Yet there has been a clearly discernible tendency for wheat-growing countries to increase their acreages. Importing Europe (including Great Britain), which wheat exporters have long regarded as their major market, has increased its wheat area about 6 per cent in the past five years over the preceding five-year period. Two other countries, Japan and South Africa, which once were regarded as fairly important importing markets and as among the least likely to venture into wheat growing on a large scale, instituted a few years ago programs of expansion, with such unexpected results in the case of South Africa that she finds herself with a burdensome supply, while Japan has come rather close to her objective of wheat self-sufficiency.

This past year has witnessed a reversal of the acreage reduction policies pursued in 1930-35 by the exporting group. Russia and the United States planted 7 per cent more Winter wheat last Autumn than in the preceding year; the Russian Spring wheat acreage of

1936 is officially announced as 4 per cent greater than that of 1935; the American is privately estimated as about 5 per cent larger; Australia is known to have sown a slightly greater area than in 1935; and Argentina is thought to have also planted more extensively. Only a late and inclement Spring seems to have prevented increased sowing in Canada.

International Markets Likely to Remain Restricted

The international wheat situation has, therefore, such opposite trends in prospective supply and demand as to warrant serious analysis. When the exporting countries again enjoy normal crops, as sooner or later they will, they are likely to find foreign markets almost, if not entirely, as restricted as at present, in which case the world carry-over will tend to rise to the burdensome proportions of the 1928-35 period. Of course, there is always the possibility of a war demand, a stocking of wheat by deficit countries in anticipation of war, or a serious drought simultaneously striking a number of the importing group; but none of these developments could reasonably be considered as inducing a healthy revival of world wheat trade. Moreover, Continental Europe is better protected against a war shortage or a drought than formerly, as may be seen from this statement of the International Institute of Agriculture:

If attention is confined to the European importing countries, where it has been possible for rational methods to be most widely spread, thanks to more favorable circumstances and to government action, it is found that the average yield of these countries, which was 21.8 in 1934, was higher than those in the period of 1923-27 except for 1925, when it was almost the same, and exceeds also the majority of yields in the period 1928-1932, only those of 1929 and 1932 being higher. It appears, therefore, that the efficacy of the cultural technique and its influence on the general volume of the group are fully apparent in an unfavorable season such as the last, since they succeed in attenuating the influence of very bad weather and allowing a crop to be obtained that is third in size among those so far obtained in Europe. This is very important, for it shows that it is very unlikely that Europe will require in the next few years 600 to 650 million bushels of wheat from the exporting countries, as was normal some years ago.¹

It is highly doubtful whether this significant statement has had the recognition it deserves in the wheat exporting world. The rigidity of the trade restrictions seems also to have escaped the attention of those exporters who, under the wings of indulgent governments, have continued to believe that they could dispose of all the wheat they could grow.

The war and early post-war periods

witnessed a liberalization of world wheat trade, owing, of course, to the huge demand caused by the war, a decline in European wheat acreage of about 12 per cent, the further impairment of production facilities consequent upon the tremendous drain of man-power from the farms and other influences incidental to the conflict of 1914-18. Under lessened restrictions (for example, American wheat, which in 1913 met a duty of at least 35 cents per bushel in nearly a fourth of the countries which imported it, enjoyed a practically free market by 1922) world trade in wheat rose by about 20 per cent between the periods 1909-13 and 1922-25. The exporting countries naturally increased their production to meet this greater demand, but overlooked the fact that Continental Europe might regain its pre-war wheat productivity.

In 1925 European agriculture served notice upon the wheat exporting world that it was able to produce even more wheat than in pre-war days, for its wheat production (excluding that of Russia) then exceeded that of the five-year average immediately preceding the war, a danger signal which was comfortably ignored by the exporting countries. Then followed a play of restrictive forces which became so general and intensive as to make wheat the worst victim of economic nationalism.

Further Agitation for "Protection"

European agriculture, realizing that it was caught in the "pincers" of increasing overseas competition in its domestic market and of a high cost of goods it needed (as a result of a wave of industrial protectionism which set in with the making of new States in accordance with the peace treaties) began to agitate for protection for itself. This move coincided with the release of Germany from the tariff limitations imposed upon her by the Treaty of Versailles, and that country immediately re-enacted duties on imported foods. About the same time Italy's "Battle of Wheat," a campaign to lessen her dependence upon foreign food-stuffs, opened with a salvo in the form of a reimposition of a high wheat tariff as an encouragement for Italian farmers to produce more wheat.

In 1930 restriction followed upon restriction. Germany made no less than six changes in her wheat tariffs, effecting a net rise of 230 per cent and making the duty rate one of 150 per cent above the Liverpool price of Canadian wheat. Italy assumed a relatively moderate attitude in 1930 and raised the tariff only in a slight degree, but increased it by 350 per cent in the following year. France raised her duty by 60 per cent in 1930 following an upward revision of more than 40 per cent in 1929.

As the world economic depression deepened these oppressive tariffs were

supplemented by almost every conceivable measure to strengthen the protection of home markets. Milling regulations were instituted for the express purpose of forcing the use of domestic rye, potatoes and corn, as well as of wheat, and thereby displacing most, if not all, of the foreign wheat which was imported over the high tariffs in order to maintain the quality of bread. Prices of various wheats were fixed at levels considerably above world prices as stimulants to domestic production. Then several governments adopted the quota system and limited wheat imports to prescribed quantities, invariably small. Finally, wheat imports have deliberately been curtailed as purchases of armament materials have risen, and have necessarily been financed out of immediate exchange resources, which have not grown in proportion to the demand for these materials.

The effectiveness of all these restrictive measures is illustrated not only by the depressed state of world wheat trade but also by the greatly diminished imports of three European countries, France, Germany and Italy, which once formed a large section of the foreign market for the exporting group. This trio of importers reduced its net imports of foreign wheat from a yearly average of 215 million bushels in the 1925-29 period to 94 millions in the next five years, and in the following year to 4 millions, partly because France was a net exporter.

Restrictions Still in Force

We may see world trade in wheat rise during the next twelve months above the distressingly low levels of the past two "wheat years." The new crop in the Northern Hemisphere, excluding China, will be at least 100 million bushels smaller than in 1935. A prospective gain of over 70 million bushels in the Danubian countries, Germany and a few other countries will only partly offset losses elsewhere in Europe, resulting from spells of unfavorable weather in Russia and Western Europe, and those in North America caused by the severe drought. Moreover, the crop of importing Europe is not only lower in quantity (probably by 10 per cent) but also in quality, owing to wet weather during the late growing season and extending into the harvesting period. The United States is expected to continue as a net importer, probably on a larger scale than hitherto.

But it will take more than one year, probably more than a few years, of unfavorable climatic conditions to cause any relaxation of the crushing restrictions placed upon world wheat trade. Meanwhile the exporting countries and their governments, with production facilities far out of proportion to the present or prospective volume of trade, face a recurrence of burdensome stocks and, in all likelihood, of heavy drains upon public treasuries. So the fundamental wheat problem remains unsolved.

¹Monthly Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics—October, 1934.

Recent Books on Commerce, Finance and Economics

BANKERS, STATESMEN AND ECONOMISTS

By Paul Einzig

This volume is a collection of essays dealing mainly with the attitude of prominent individuals toward current monetary problems and problems of economic policy in general. Dr. Einzig contributes much that is valuable, especially for the American reader, merely in the process of identifying various personalities with the schools of economic thought in which they may be classified.

The book is the result of a selection by the author from among the various articles he has written, of those "which were suitable for reproduction in a less ephemeral form." In reprinting them, some have been revised and brought up to date; others are reprinted as originally published. (Macmillan, \$3.50.)

CLEARING AGREEMENTS

This analysis of 131 bilateral clearing agreements in force on June 1, involving thirty-four countries, is designed especially for the use of exporters and importers, manufacturers, bankers and others engaging in business transactions with the affected countries. It is arranged alphabetically and with full cross-references, summarizes the chief provisions of each agreement, the organizations in each country charged with its execution, date, &c., &c. A synoptic diagram shows the distribution of the agreements among the various countries. (International Chamber of Commerce, 38 Cours Albert Ier, Paris.)

DEFICITS AND DEPRESSIONS

By Dan Throop Smith

This is an investigation of the relations between government financing, the banking system and business. It is an impartial survey of the benefits and dangers that arise from an unbalanced budget.

The author feels that the process of funding and paying off the present Federal debt will raise some new and serious banking problems. He reaches this conclusion through some highly complex reasoning which makes the book hardly suitable for light after-dinner reading. At times, indeed, the reader is inclined to despair over the difficulty of following the thread of the main argument through a maze of reservations and qualifications. Usually on such occasions, however, the author has the good sense to come to his own and his reader's rescue with pungent observations, which quickly bring the practical-minded reader back to earth. In any case, as he states in the introductory chapter: "If the treatment in places seems involved, it is because the real world cannot be described in simple terms."

As an impartial analysis of what is perhaps the most critical problem of our times, the book is well worth the mental effort required to follow the author through complex and sometimes supposititious situations, though in some respects it would seem that the conclusions finally reached could be arrived at more simply. The conclusion of most immediate and practical importance is perhaps the one summarized in part as follows in the final paragraph:

"The ultimate implications of our financial program seem not to be clearly recognized. * * * No one can deny that there is a final point beyond which a deficit policy cannot go. Where that point is cannot be determined in advance, nor

can one know precisely how the break will manifest itself." (Wiley, \$2.50.)

* * *

EXPENSES AND PROFITS OF FOOD CHAINS IN 1934

By Carl N. Schmalz

The average food chain in 1934 paid out 76 per cent of sales for the net cost of goods sold, incurred total operating expenses amounting to 23.4 per cent of sales, and earned a net profit from merchandising operations of 0.6 per cent of sales. These figures summarize the combined experiences of 66 chains operating more than 21,000 stores and doing a total business in 1934 of more than \$960,000,000. After considering all income and without any charge for interest on owned capital, the chains showed a net business profit amounting to 2.2 per cent of sales and 9.6 per cent of net worth. Of the 23.4 per cent of sales which went for operating expense, more than half (12.6 per cent) was absorbed by salaries and wages, 5.0 per cent went for occupancy and related expenses, while other items absorbed 5.8 per cent. (Bureau of Business Research, Harvard Business School, \$1.)

* * *

FRANK KNOX AMERICAN

By Norman Beasley

Although one is naturally inclined to discount slightly some of the more enthusiastic praise heaped by the biographer on the biographed, no fair-minded person can read this book without agreeing in the main with the advertisement on the jacket: "Soldier in two wars, councilor and friend of Presidents, energetic and successful publisher of a great newspaper: his career makes a stirring chapter in the history of a nation which eagerly awaits his next move." That was written, of course, before Colonel Knox received the Republican nomination for Vice President.

It is indeed interesting to speculate upon the "next move" of the colonel in the event he is elected. Judging by Mr. Beasley's description of the man, he would be no arm-chair Vice President. He would not be content to assume the passive rôle in national affairs displayed by the present incumbent. In whatever direction his energies broke forth, however, there is considerable reassurance in this book, particularly for those who are concerned over the money question and the national budget. (Doubleday, Doran, \$1.)

* * *

IS THERE ENOUGH GOLD?

By Charles O. Hardy

Man seems to have a penchant for conjuring up bugaboos with which to frighten himself. A few decades ago writers were insisting that a shortage of the world food supply was imminent and that satisfaction of food requirements of the peoples of the world was certain to lead to conflict among nations; today one of the pressing problems of the United States and other leading food-producing nations is how to dispose of their surpluses of food products. Less than two decades ago the question of petroleum supplies was causing grave concern to the nations of the world, particularly to the great commercial and naval powers, and there was talk of war between the United States and Great Britain over the control of oil resources; during recent years one of the great problems of the United States and other large oil-producing countries has been how to get rid of their excess oil production. Lastly, about a decade ago cer-

tain outstanding economic writers began to insist that the world was facing an imminent gold shortage and to predict dire consequences to the monetary and price structures of the nations; today—

We shall let Dr. Hardy tell the story. Dr. Hardy, a recognized authority on money and prices, has made a careful study not only of the question of the future gold supply but also of the relation of monetary and credit policies to price levels. As part of his recently published study Dr. Hardy has included, with some revisions, his pamphlet published last year entitled "The Warren-Pearson Price Theory." His book therefore covers not only the question of gold and its relation to prices but also the results of attempts by the present administration to apply the proposals of monetary theorists in this country.

As regards the adequacy of the world gold supply, and the prediction of a decline in the supply beginning in the nineteen thirties, Dr. Hardy says: "It may be stated here that we find: first, that even in 1929 there was no justification for the pessimism that prevailed about the gold supply in prospect over the next decade; second, that in the light of new developments since that time, together with fuller knowledge of what the conditions then were, the real risk to be guarded against * * * is that of an excessive supply of gold." At another point Dr. Hardy adds: "While it is impossible to make a precise estimate of what the rate of gold production would have been during the present decade in the absence of the extraordinary stimulus which has resulted from the depression, the writer's judgment is that there was no sound reason in 1929 for anticipating any decline of world production in the decade of the thirties, assuming a continuation of the 1929 price level."

With reference to the oft-repeated assertion that the decline in prices in the last half of the Twenties and the busi-

ness crash in 1929 were caused by a shortage of gold, Dr. Hardy declares: "It is clear that the declining prices of 1925-1929 and the collapse of 1929-1931 are not to be explained in terms of an inadequate gold supply."

With regard to the future supply of gold, Dr. Hardy, as above indicated, foresees an excess rather than a shortage in the supply. South Africa, which normally supplies about one-half of the annual gold production of the world, in the ten years 1925-1934 extracted more gold from its mines than was estimated at the earlier date to be available for all future operations, and at the end of the period the developed payable reserves were larger than at the beginning. Other gold-producing countries have also greatly increased their output of gold in recent years, the increase between 1929 and 1934 being 84 per cent.

In addition to the great increase in output of gold in recent years, vast sums of gold have been added to monetary reserves through withdrawal of gold from circulation or as backing for gold currency. The amount so withdrawn in the United States alone has aggregated nearly a billion dollars. As a result of such withdrawals and of new production the amount of gold in central reserves of the world has increased since 1929 by over 24 per cent.

These excess reserves, in the opinion of Dr. Hardy, constitute a very real peril to monetary and price stability in the years ahead. In order to remove this peril Dr. Hardy recommends that countries with excess gold stocks segregate such stocks into two parts, one of which would be proportional to the nation's monetary requirements and which would function in the way in which gold normally functions in gold-standard countries, while the other part would be set aside to be drawn on only to meet unusual international demands for gold growing out of large foreign withdrawals of bank deposits, sudden transfers of short-term investments and other ex-

Voices for export



More and more people are sending their voices overseas. They do it to buy and to sell, to send and receive social greetings, to keep up contacts and friendships. In fact, the volume of overseas telephone messages was 13% greater in 1935 than in 1934. The extension of reliable telephone service into ever widening fields puts most of the civilized world within reach of your voice. It increases the value of your own telephone.



BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

traordinary shifts in international balances.

One of the most interesting parts of the book is that in which Dr. Hardy discusses the relation of gold to prices and the results of the attempt of the present administration to apply the managed-currency theory in this country. Dr. Hardy gives special attention to the views of Warren and Pearson, whose monetary theories are generally believed to have been the inspiration for the monetary policy of the administration. The evidence, according to Dr. Hardy, does not substantiate the contention that general commodity prices can be controlled or stabilized by manipulation of the value of money. (The Brookings Institution, Washington, \$1.50.)

P. T. HITCHENS.

THE KING OF ENGLAND GEORGE V

By the Editors of *Fortune*

Why George V was the most successful king in the last 250 years of English history. Why the British monarchy withstood twenty-five stormy years, during which most other monarchies perished. The reasons are to be found in the personal qualifications of the late King, according to this book, which presents a unique portrait of the man and throws a great deal of light on the little understood problems of the peculiar system of government under which representative government has survived in England. This is an exceptionally entertaining as well as instructive, though short, book. (Doubleday, Doran, \$1.)

MERCHANTS OF DEBT.

By W. von Tresckow

The country's tax burden, including levies to be made under the present Social Security Act, is destined to double by 1950 and unless national income expands from the present \$50 billions to at least \$90 billions, the United States is faced with the possibility of another devaluation within the next ten years, according to this book.

In its discussion of national income, taxation and devaluation, the study points out that at the present time total tax collections are more than \$9 billions as against \$1.6 billions around the beginning of the century. This means that out of a national income that has increased only about three times during this period, more than six times as much must be paid in taxes.

"In 1932, when taxation had reached more than 20 per cent of national income," it is asserted, "taxes and the debt burden grew so onerous that a devaluation of the currency proved politically expedient. Examining the record of France, Germany and Great Britain, as related to taxation and national income, it is found that approximately the same thing has been true. A popular demand for devaluation has arisen—or at least devaluation has become expedient—when taxation exceeded 20-23 per cent of the national income."

Analyzing the curve of taxation in the United States for the past fifteen years, it appears that taxes may reach an annual total of \$12 billions to \$14 billions by 1950 without the social security taxes. Including social security taxes, according to the present law, tax collections may reach \$17 billions to \$19 billions per year by 1950. This would practically mean a doubling of the national tax burden in the space of four years.

"According to past experience, this huge burden can be borne without the threat of a strong popular demand for

devaluation only if national income increases from the present approximate \$50 billions annually to some \$80 billions or \$90 billions by 1950. However, to maintain a comfortable margin for a possible recession of income, due to recurring depressions, national income should increase at a rate that would reach \$100 billions annually by 1950.

"A national income of \$100,000,000,000 would mean an increase of more than 100 per cent over the low point of 1932, and an increase of almost 20 per cent over the peak of \$83,000,000,000 in 1929. This increase of income required to pay the nation's potential tax bill seems out of proportion with present prospects and points to the possibility of another devaluation in the next ten years, with violent fluctuations in the price of all securities a certainty unless there is a decided change in government policy." (Young & Ottley, Inc.)

MONEY MATTERS

By F. J. Scanlan

This is a reply to overseas and home critics of Britain's monetary policy and banking system. It examines the claims of gold, the difficulties of the franc, the position of the dollar and the possibility of a currency agreement. It upholds President Roosevelt's devaluation of the dollar on the ground that prices had to be raised because business is always better when prices are rising. At the same time it upholds the British policy of preventing prices from rising.

It doubts the possibility of international stabilization in the near future, but suggests that an important step might be

taken toward the eventual return to the gold standard if England, France and the United States would agree to fix their currencies at £= \$4.80 =frs. 80. It also suggests that these countries agree to accept, as legal tender, notes, and even silver coin (for small amounts) issued by the Bank for International Settlements. (P. S. King & Son, Ltd., London, 6s.)

OPERATING RESULTS OF DEPARTMENT AND SPECIALTY STORES IN THE PACIFIC COAST STATES: 1935

By Carl N. Schmalz

Department and large specialty stores in the Pacific Coast States in 1935 showed a distinct tendency toward higher margins and profits in percentage of sales than were typical of stores elsewhere in the United States. The reporting department stores also enjoyed more favorable increases in dollar sales than did the stores located in other sections of the country.

The study covers the margins, expenses and profits for 1935 of 53 firms operating department stores and 18 concerns operating specialty stores in the States of Washington, Oregon and California. It is estimated that the sales of the 102 stores reported by these firms were equal to more than 37 per cent of the total sales of department and specialty stores in the three States.

This regional survey, the second to be issued for the Pacific Coast States, was made in conjunction with the annual Harvard study of department and specialty store results in the country as a whole, undertaken in cooperation with

the National Retail Dry Goods Association. As was the case in the earlier 1934 bulletin, the report was prepared under the sponsorship of the San Francisco Bay Cities Controllers Group, which is affiliated with the National Association. (Bureau of Business Research, Harvard Business School, 50c.)

A PROGRAM FOR MODERN AMERICA

By Harry W. Laidler

Socialist writers quote all other Socialist writers, the liberally applied footnote lends an atmosphere of authority (a device recognized by Van Dyne in his murder mysteries) and a good time is had by all. Dr. Laidler in this book, encouraged by the advances made by the Socialist program under the present administration, runs the gamut. Though he complains of lack of space for going into additional details, one who does not lay claim to the modern distinction of being of the inner circle of Socialists would be inclined to state offhand that it is all in this book. It abounds, moreover, in citations of capitalistic abuses, many of which have long since been corrected. This makes the author officially and genuinely "progressive."

As an afterthought, at any rate as an appendix, Dr. Laidler gives a chapter on the cooperative movement, a subject on which there is little information because practically all the literature on the subject is written by persons trying to propagate it. Dr. Laidler goes so far as to admit a few defects and failures, which is unusual in the literature; he even points out some of the mistakes of the cooperatives in the past, though like almost every one else who writes on the subject, he gets nowhere near the underlying reason why the cooperative movement has never really taken root in this country and probably never will unless given liberal fertilizer in the form of government subsidies, the prospect for which has increased with the news that President Roosevelt is "taking up" the subject. (Crowell, \$2.50.)

THE TOWNSEND CRUSADE

The Committee on Old Age Security has concluded that none of the claims made for the Townsend plan are justified, and that an attempt to put the plan into operation would gravely aggravate the very ills which it seeks to cure. It is not economically possible to provide pensions of \$200 a month to persons over sixty without drastically lowering the standard of living of the remainder of the population and disrupting the nation's economic machinery.

The committee further finds that the transactions tax, proposed as a means of paying the suggested pensions, would not only be wholly inadequate but also impracticable and positively destructive. (Twentieth Century Fund, 330 West 42d Street, New York, 25c.)

WHO'S WHO IN CENTRAL AND EAST EUROPE

Edited by Stephen Taylor

This is a who's who which tells who's who in a part of the world about which the least is known and the most is wanted by students of international affairs. It is the only thing of its kind in the English language, yet produced for the territory it covers. It contains 10,000 authentic biographies of prominent people from seventeen countries: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Leichtenstein, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia. Published biennially, first in 1935. (New York Agent: G. E. Stecher, 31 East Tenth Street. \$20.)

Current Security Offerings

BONDS

Allied Stores Corp., \$4,500,000 4½% debt, due 1951, price 100, offered Aug. 18. Lehman Brothers, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Graham, Parsons & Co., F. S. Mosley & Co.

Atlantic Joint Stock Land Bank, Raleigh, N. C., \$800,000 five-year 3s, due Sept. 1, 1941, price 100, yield 3%, offered Aug. 18. Robinson & Co., Inc., Priester-Quail & Co., Nichols, Terry & Dickinson, Inc., Ames, Emerich & Co., Inc., Kirchofer & Arnold, Inc.

Auburn, N. Y., \$35,000 equip 1½%, due 1937-1941, yield 0.50% to 1.50%, offered Aug. 14. James H. Causey & Co.

Charleston, S. C., \$1,000,000 waterworks ext 3s, due Sept. 1, 1940-1976, yield 2% to 3%, offered Aug. 18. Edward B. Smith & Co., Lazard Frères & Co., Inc., McAlister, Smith & Pate, Inc.

Chesterfield County, S. C., \$70,000 rfdg 5s, due April 1, 1946, 1948, 1951, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1963, yield 4.60% to 4.75%, offered Aug. 8. The Weil, Roth & Irving Co., Cincinnati.

Cicero, Ill., \$334,000 fdg 5s, due July 15, 1939-1956, yield 3.75% to 4%, offered Aug. 8. A. S. Huyck & Co., H. C. Speer & Sons Co.

Cleveland, Ohio, \$2,138,000 unlimited tax 2½%, due Sept. 1, 1938-1951, yield 1.25% to 2.75%, and \$646,500 limited tax 2½%, due same dates, yield 1.50% to 2.90%, offered Aug. 14. Lehman Brothers, Estabrook & Co., Blyth & Co., Inc., and syndicate.

Daval County, Texas, \$200,000 road rfdg 5s, due April 10, 1937-1942, yield 2% to 3.75%, offered Aug. 8. Dewar, Robertson & Pancoast.

Evansville, Ind., \$458,000 sewage works revenue 4s, due Aug. 1, 1937-1950, yield 1.75% to 3.20%, offered Aug. 13. Equitable Securities Corp., Almstedt Brothers, J. B. Hilliard & Son. (Bought from RFC.)

Jamestown, N. Y., \$154,000 City School District 240s, due June 1, 1950-1952, yield 2.20%, offered Aug. 12. Geo. B. Gibbons & Co., Inc., Roosevelt & Weigold, Inc.

Kansas, State of, \$842,000 4% revenue antic wts, Series A, due Aug. 1, 1946-1949, yield 2.50% to 2.65%, offered Aug. 12. Charles H. Newton & Co., Inc.

Machias, N. Y., \$50,500 Union Free School District No. 5 school impvt 4s, due July 1, 1937-1964, yield 1.50% to 3.40%, offered Aug. 12. A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.

Massachusetts, Commonwealth of, \$5,000,000 reg 2½s, due July 1, 1938-1966, prices 100 to 99½ for 1958-1966 maturities, and prices to yield 0.30% to 2.20% for earlier maturities, offered Aug. 12. The National City Bank of New York, Bankers Trust Co., Edward B. Smith & Co., and a syndicate.

Michigan City, Ind., \$438,000 coup 4s, due Aug. 1, 1939-1965, offered Aug. 8. Bonnwell, Neil & Camden, Inc.

Missouri, State of, \$5,000,000 road 2½s, due June 15, 1955-1957, yield 2.25% to 2.30%, of-

fered Aug. 18. Harris Trust and Savings Bank, First National Bank of Chicago, First Boston Corp., and a syndicate.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co., \$16,000,000 ten-year 4% coll tr notes, due Aug. 1, 1946, price 100, offered Aug. 13. Edward B. Smith & Co., Lee Higginson Corp., the First Boston Corp., and a syndicate.

Paterson, N. J., \$302,000 genl impvt 3s, due July 1, 1937-1947, prices to yield 1% to 2.90% for 1937-1943 maturities and 100 to 98½ for balance, offered Aug. 7. Dick & Merle-Smith.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., \$230,000 home and work relief and incinerator 1.70%, due Sept. 1, 1937-1961, yield 0.35% to 2%, offered Aug. 15. Stranahan, Harris & Co., Inc.

Public Service Company of New Hampshire, \$1,000,000 3½s, Series E, due Aug. 1, 1961, price 104.125, offered Aug. 12. Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.

Red Bank (N. J.) Borough of, \$130,000 Board of Education school 4s, due Jan. 1, 1937-1954, yield 0.40% to 3%, offered Aug. 18. Webster, Kennedy & Co., Inc. (Bought from RFC.)

South Carolina, State of, \$240,000 State Hospital 4s, due July 1, 1957-1965, yield 3% to 3.20%, offered Aug. 12. Goldman, Sachs & Co., Eldredge & Co., Inc., Trust Co. of Georgia, Cumberland Securities Corp. (Bought from RFC.)

West Haverstraw, N. Y., Village of, \$89,000 sewer cons 4s, due July 1, 1937-1960, yield 1.25% to 3.25%, offered Aug. 12. A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc.

STOCKS

Consolidated Aircraft Corp., 22,976 shares (subject to prior subscription by holders of common) conv \$3 preferred, no par price \$55, offered Aug. 13. Hammons & Co., Inc.

National Petroleum Corp., 577,852 shares preferred (\$1 par) and 288,926 shares common (1c par) offered in units of two shares preferred and one share common at \$10 a unit, offered Aug. 8. Presser & Lubin. (Only 125,000 units represent new financing.)

Pneumatic Cap and Seal Corp., 30,000 shares capital stock, par \$1, price \$2.25, offered Aug. 17. R. Murray Glover Co.

Public Service Co. of New Hampshire, 4,860 shares \$5 dividend series preferred, no par, price \$97.25, offered Aug. 12. Arthur Perry & Co., Inc., Tiff Brothers.

Sun Ray Drug Co., 10,000 units of one share 6% cum conv preferred, par \$25, and one share common, par \$1, offered at \$41 per unit, also 15,000 shares common at \$16 a share, offered Aug. 13. King, Crandall & Latham Inc., Burr & Co., Inc.

Sun Ray Oil Corp., 50,000 shares (subject to prior subscription by common stockholders) 5½% cum conv preferred, par \$50, offered at par on Aug. 14. Reynolds & Co., Ames, Emerich & Co., Inc.

Financial News of the Week

MARKED gains by retail trade throughout the country have had a beneficial effect upon the earnings of the National Cash Register Company. Profits in the first half of this year were the best since 1930. June quarter net income, after adjustment for seasonal variation, amounted to \$572,000 as compared with \$670,000 in the preceding three months' period and \$256,000 in the second quarter of 1935. Actual net income in the first six months of this year was \$1,159,013 or 71 cents a common share as against \$697,913 in the corresponding period of last year, equal to 43 cents a common share.

Approximately 90 per cent of the cash registers used in this country are produced by this company. It is reputed to be the largest manufacturer of that particular product in the world. In addition, the company makes accounting machines, filing cabinets and other office equipment. In recent months the latter division has been showing relatively better profits than the main branch of the business, cash registers.

Under normal conditions about one-third of the business done by the company is in replacements. The company has a world-wide market for its product and has been aggressive from the standpoint of bettering its product. The company does not have any active competition especially since it acquired the assets of Remington Cash Register. Two plants are maintained in this country, one in Dayton, Ohio, and the other in Newark. Recently a plant was opened in Toronto to care for the business in Canada and the British Isles.

Table I gives important items from the annual reports of the company for the past eleven years. Table II shows quarterly sales and earnings as reported by the company.

TABLE II. NATIONAL CASH REGISTER						
Quarters Ended	Net Sales.	Net Income.	% Earned.	Net Income.	% Earned.	Surplus
March 31:						
1934.....	\$6,287	\$280,817	0.17			
1935.....	7,567	196,775	0.12			
1936.....	8,377	341,750	0.21			
June 30:						
1934.....	8,445	722,130	0.44			
1935.....	8,493	501,138	0.31			
1936.....	11,118	817,262	0.50			
Sept. 30:						
1933.....	6,927	d242,135	d0.15			
1934.....	7,916	226,804	0.14			
1935.....	8,394	295,841	0.18			
Dec. 31:						
1933.....	6,907	262,283	0.16			
1934.....	7,376	d114,120	d0.07			
1935.....	10,666	526,655	0.32			

*In thousands; includes foreign. dBased on 1,628,000 shares.

Record earnings were shown by the International Business Machines Corporation in the June quarter of this year. On both an actual and seasonally adjusted basis profits exceeded any on record. Adjusted profits reached \$1,984,000 as compared with \$1,888,000 in the previous quarter and \$1,814,000 in the June period of last year. The previous high record was in the second three months' period of 1931 when adjusted profits totaled \$1,928,000.

International is more of a rental agency for electrically operated computing and tabulating machines than a manufacturer of them. The company's business held up unusually well throughout the depression.

Recently it was announced that the company had arranged for the sale of \$10,000,000 in 3 per cent debentures at par to a large institutional investor. The proceeds from the sale would be used to retire bank loans and provide additional working capital. International has also just completed the purchase of a twenty-story building at the corner of Fifty-

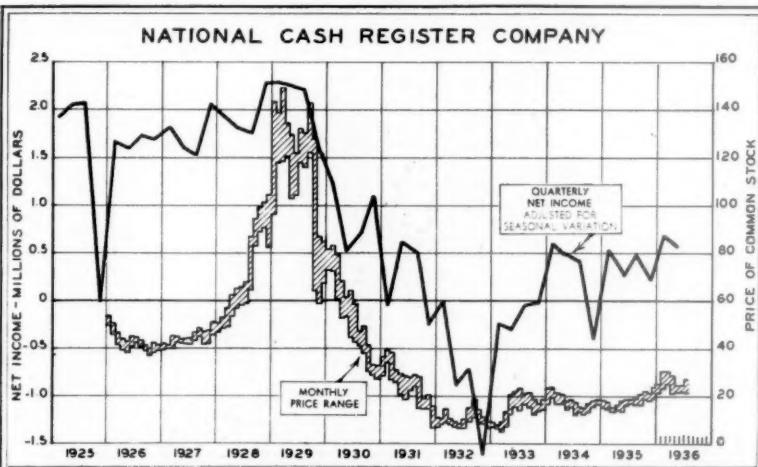
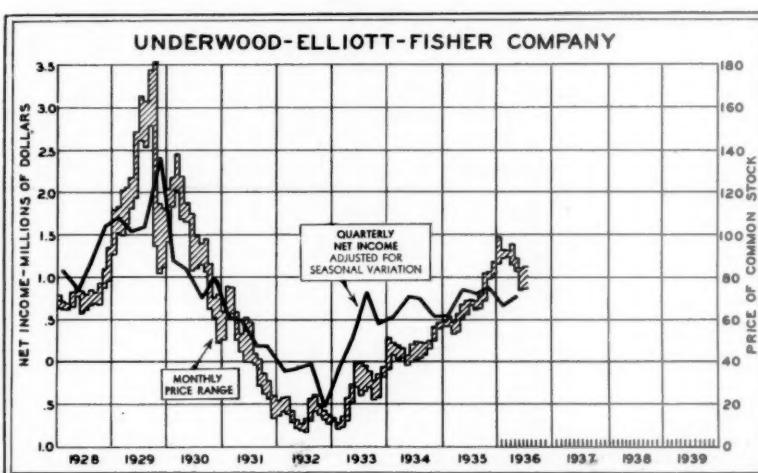
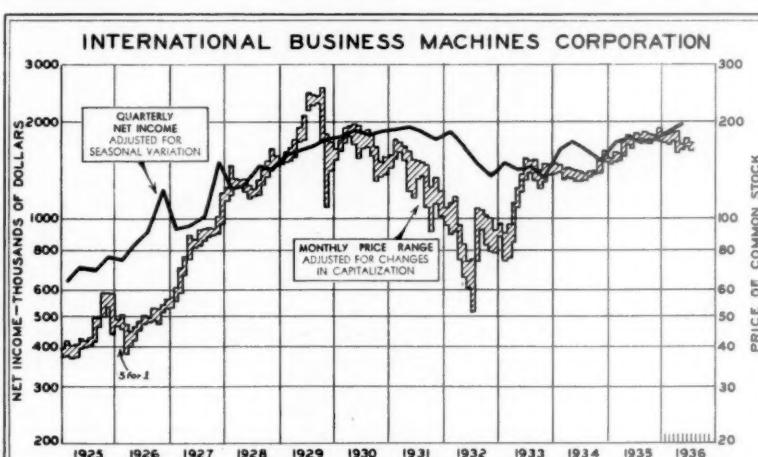


Table I National Cash Register Company								
(Thousands)								
Years Ended	Net Sales.	Operating Revenue.	Depreciation.	Net Income.	% Net to Sales.	% Earned.	Surplus	For Year.
Dec. 31: 1926	\$46,069	\$8,802	\$1,286	\$6,761	14.68	\$4.45	\$2,261	
1927	46,962	9,262	1,339	7,045	15.00	4.63	2,545	
1928	45,978	9,888	1,254	7,818	15.96	5.14	1,818	
1929	57,607	10,928	1,515	8,340	14.48	5.12	1,980	
1930	45,381	5,487	1,284	3,585	7.89	2.20	555	
1931	28,870	2,041	1,030	*824	2.85	*0.51	378	
1932	16,476	d2,547	989	d3,399	d20.64	d2.09	d3,399	
1933	22,774	631	1,026	d580	d2.54	d0.36	d580	
1934	30,024	2,739	1,013	*1,449	4.83	*0.89	838	
1935	35,119	2,900	931	1,520	4.32	0.93	706	
Dec. 31: *1926	\$43,194	15.65	\$6,119	1,366	\$27,097	7.15	\$2,013	
1927	45,671	15.42	5,927	5,293	28,843	5.92	4,557	
1928	45,548	17.16	6,989	6,683	26,838	6.82	5,375	
1929	47,943	17.39	10,423	1,498	22,963	4.05	3,273	
1930	47,676	7.51	10,220	1,784	22,821	6.07	2,648	
1931	45,651	1.80	10,926	3,862	22,323	8.57	1,022	
1932	133,806	d10.06	8,760	4,814	16,833	9.19	d3,444	
1933	33,193	d1.75	8,522	2,490	16,335	8.62	2,313	
1934	33,287	4.35	8,230	2,359	17,340	7.01	2,637	
1935	33,557	4.53	7,711	1,812	16,828	5.61	2,844	

*Includes profit or loss of foreign organizations. **Earnings are adjusted for conversion of common B into new common shares. *Before certain adjustments which would make for smaller net. *Reflects \$17,793,350 reduction in stated value of capital stock, which action was approved by stockholders Dec. 15, 1932. dDeficit.

seventh Street and Madison Avenue, New York.

Table III gives certain items from the annual reports of the company for the past two years. This data will bring up to date the table published in THE ANNALIST of June 28, 1935, which gave figures back to 1923.

TABLE III. INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES

(Thousands)

	Yr. End. Dec. 31—	1935.	1934.
Balance for charges.....	\$7,222	\$6,631	
Interest charges.....	132	34	
Net income.....	7,091	6,597	
Earned a share.....	9.88	9.38	
Cash dividends.....	4,301	4,218	
Dividends paid a share.....	†6.00	6.00	
Surplus for year.....	2,790	2,380	
		Dec. 31—	
Invested capital.....	\$54,297	\$49,799	
Per cent earned on capital.....	13.07	13.25	
Properties.....	37,450	34,721	
Cash and equivalent.....	1,339	1,989	
Working capital.....	2,666	2,971	
Current ratio.....	1.82	2.00	
Surplus.....	24,131	22,865	
		+Plus stock dividend.	

Earnings of the Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Company amounted to \$766,000 in the June quarter of this year after adjustment for seasonal variation. Such profits compared with \$653,000 in the initial quarter of the current year and \$859,000 in the corresponding period of 1935. On July 15 it was announced that sales billed thus far in the third quarter were 40 per cent higher than in the same period of last year.

For annual figures going back to the inception of the present company see THE ANNALIST of March 13, 1936.

INDUSTRIALS

Figures in Parentheses Give Date of Last Previous Item

American Car and Foundry Company (12-6-35) — The Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway of Boston has ordered eighteen motor omnibuses from the company. Charles J. Hardy, president of the foundry company, announced last week. They will be driven by Hall-Scott engines. The contract makes 185 A. C. F. omnibuses ordered by the railway.

American Chain Company (5-15-36) — At a meeting of stockholders of the company last week it was announced that the directors were considering a plan for the retirement of accumulated dividends on the preferred stock through the creation of a new issue of convertible preferred.

The previous authorization for an increase in the authorized common stock from 357,143 shares to 500,000 shares has been withdrawn, as the new stock would have been available only for the retirement of the present preferred. A special meeting of stockholders will be called soon, it was said, to take necessary steps in connection with the new plan.

American Safety Razor Company (6-3-36) — Stockholders of the company approved last week an amendment to the charter changing the authorized capital stock to 600,000 shares of a par value of \$18.50 each, from 250,000 shares of no-par value. The directors voted that the outstanding 174,800 shares be exchanged for 524,400 shares of new stock, representing a three-for-one split.

The stockholders approved also the retirement and cancellation of 25,200 shares of no-par stock held in the treasury. Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list the new shares and to the Securities and Exchange Commission for their registration.

Armour & Co. of Illinois (3-6-36) — See item under Swift & Co.

Comet Mines Company (8-7-36) — For the second time within two weeks the New York Curb Exchange suspended from dealing the capital stock of the company. The action was taken on notice from the transfer agent that it was not authorized to make further transfers of the stock unless ordered by the Federal court or receiver in bankruptcy for the company. The Curb first suspended the issue on July 31, on announcement of the company's insolvency, but restored it to dealings on Aug. 3. Since its restoration to the list about 100,000 shares of the stock have been traded. The last sales were at 6 1/4 cents a share.

Consolidated Oil Corporation (7-3-36) — The company reported last week for the six months ended on June 30 a net income of \$7,029,374 after charges, taxes, reserves, canceled leases, abandonments and dry holes, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 49 cents a share on the 13-

944,886 shares of common stock outstanding, exclusive of treasury shares. No official comparison is available, but it is understood that earnings in the first six months of 1935 on the same basis were approximately \$3,000,000.

Cudahy Packing Company (7-26-35)—See item under Swift & Co.

Deisel - Wemmer - Gilbert Corp. — In connection with reports that the Securities and Exchange Commission is conducting an investigation into alleged manipulation of the common stock of the company, which is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, S. T. Gilbert, president of the corporation, on Monday issued the following statement:

"I am greatly surprised that the SEC has been inquiring into transactions in the common stock of our corporation on the New York Stock Exchange. To my knowledge no officer or director of the corporation has been trading in the security. If there has been any manipulation those who have been engaged in the alleged practice have been making a very poor job of it, in view of the company's earnings and prospects.

"With respect to my holdings in the company, they have remained intact ever since my entrance into the corporation. I personally have neither bought nor sold a share of stock in that time, nor have I any intention of disturbing my position in the company in any way."

Mr. Gilbert added that gross sales are running about 20 per cent ahead of last year. He estimated gross sales for this year at \$9,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

Dictograph Products, Inc. — The Securities and Exchange Commission began suit last week to restrain the A. M. Andrews Investment Corporation, Pirnie, Simons & Co., Inc., and others from using the mails to sell stock of the company. The commission charges that the defendants operated for the purpose of "creating a false and misleading appearance of active trading."

The complaint alleges that the defendants, by manipulative transactions between Oct. 1 and Nov. 18, 1935, raised the price of the Dictograph stock on the New York Curb Exchange from 6% to 8%. It further alleges that they continued to violate the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 by manipulative deals this year from April 1 to July 23, during which time the price was raised from 8% to 25.

According to the commission, Archie M. Andrews is president and treasurer of the A. M. Andrews Investment Corporation and that concern owns and controls the Pirnie, Simons & Co., Inc. Thomas Bracken, who also is named a defendant, is an officer of both of these companies.

Dixie-Vortex Company—Plans of the company for writing down its good-will and patents have been modified because of the Federal surtax on undistributed earnings, it was announced Monday by Robert C. Fenner, president.

Instead of writing off good-will and patents to the extent of \$1,313,340, the write-down will be \$813,340, leaving a balance of \$500,000 on the books, Mr. Fenner said. This is in addition to the amount still shown on the company's consolidated balance sheet as the actual cost of patents to the company less reserves.

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc. (8-7-36)—Outstanding \$3.50 no par preferred stock of company has been called for redemption on Oct. 1, 1936, at \$35 a share. Holders of this issue are offered privilege until Sept. 18, 1936, to exchange their shares for new \$2 convertible preferred stock on a share-for-share basis.

Follansbee Brothers Company (7-31-36)—The company last week filed in the Western District Federal Court of Pennsylvania a plan of reorganization under Section 77b of the National Bankruptcy Act, providing for the raising of more than \$5,000,000 new capital through the sale of \$4,500,000 new first mortgage convertible 5 per cent bonds and 70,000 shares of new common stock. The Toronto plant of the company is to be modernized at a cost of about \$4,700,000.

Bondholders will receive ten shares of new preferred stock and 13 1/3 shares of the new common stock for each \$1,000 bond. Preferred stockholders are to receive 2 1/2 common shares for each share held, and common stockholders are to receive 1/4 common share for each present share.

Present bondholders, creditors and stockholders will have the right to subscribe for new bonds before sale to bankers or the public. Present stockholders are to have the right to subscribe to new common stock at \$17 per share before sale to bankers or to the public.

General Foods Corporation (3-27-36)—The company has announced that it is spending nearly \$2,000,000 this year on an expansion program made necessary by record sales. Employment figures are at a peak, it was said. Two factory buildings are being erected at Battle Creek, Mich., to cost about \$1,200,000.

Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company (7-24-36)—Operations of the company and subsidiaries in the first half of this year resulted in a net profit of \$3,598,683, after depreciation, interest, Federal income taxes, subsidiary dividends and other charges, it was reported Tuesday. Allow-

ing for dividend requirements on 752,854 shares of \$7 cumulative preferred stock on which there are dividend arrears, the profit is equivalent to 62 cents each on 1,540,400 no-par shares of common stock. No provision was made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits. Net profit in the same six months of 1935 amounted to \$2,404,778, or \$3.19 a share on the preferred stock, outstanding in the same number of shares. Net sales increased to \$90,908,685 from \$78,828,359.

R. Hoe & Co. (8-9-35)—Supreme Court Justice MacCracken in Brooklyn, N. Y., began taking testimony Monday in the hearing on the application of a minority group of stockholders who seek to have set aside the results of an election held last April at which officers of the company, printing press manufacturers, were elected.

Justice MacCracken conducted the hearing in his chambers, excluding all outsiders. He said he would reserve decision.

Helly Sugar Corporation (7-12-36)—The company on Monday announced that construction of a new factory at Hardin, Mont., will be started immediately with a view to having it completed in time to process the 1937 crop of beets. It will have an annual capacity of 500,000 bags of sugar.

Inland Steel Company (7-26-36)—Company is expected to go through September without reduction in its ingot-producing rate, which has been practically at capacity since early June, with all but one or two of its twenty-seven open-hearth furnaces active.

International Business Machines Corporation (7-24-36)—Frederick W. Nichol, vice president and general manager of the company, says that the improvement in his company's business reflects growing prosperity in the United States.

"Our business so far this year has been at the highest rate in the company's history and the outlook continues favorable," he said. "The conclusion of numerous trade treaties between the United States and other countries is enabling us to participate in the revival of international trade and is one of the most promising indications of continuing business improvement that we have at the present time."

On page 255 of this issue is a chart of this company's stock and quarterly earnings.

International Match Company (7-26-36)—James Rosenberg, representative of American stockholders in the company of Sweden, returned last week from Europe. He said he would apply soon to the courts for permission to pay a 10 per cent dividend, totaling \$10,000,000, to the stockholders of the company now in receivers' hands. This sum, he said, would be made available in sixty days.

Keeshin Motor Express (7-10-36)—See item under Chicago Great Western Railway regarding restraining order by the ICC.

Kreuger & Toll Company (7-12-36)—An upset price of \$8,505,200 is recommended as the purchase figure for the collateral deposited for the \$50,000,000 issue of debentures of the company in a report filed by Murray H. Klinger, referee appointed to take testimony and report on that question, to protect the debenture holders.

Mr. Klinger was appointed in the suit brought by the Marine Midland Trust Company, which was appointed trustee of the debentures after the Lee, Higginson Trust Company resigned several years ago. The trustee asked the court to order the sale of the collateral on the ground that the securities have been in default.

The referee was named not only to take testimony and fix an upset price but to determine how the foreign government bonds constituting the collateral should be sold.

Mr. Klinger's report said the outstanding Kreuger & Toll debentures aggregate \$47,506,500.

Owens-Illinois Glass Company (7-26-36)—Item under Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corporation concerns sale of an Owens-Illinois subsidiary.

Pan American Petroleum Company (7-28-35)—See item under Richfield Oil Company of California.

Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corporation (12-35)—The company listed in an SEC report voting trust certificates for 13,775 additional shares of no-par common stock to be used in acquiring all outstanding capital stock of the Tavern Rock Sand Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company. The latter concern will receive not less than 15,000 nor more than 15,429 shares of Pennsylvania Glass common, making the minimum purchase price approximately \$32,500 at current quotations of \$21.50 a share for the stock to be exchanged.

The exact number of shares to be paid by Pennsylvania Glass will depend upon the relationship of collectible current assets of Tavern Rock Sand to its current liabilities on July 31 last, to be determined by an accounting on or about Dec. 31. As of June 30, last, Tavern Rock Sand had total assets of \$1,101,597, of which \$666,489 was fixed assets and \$69,831 current assets, including \$20,989 in cash.

Philip Morris & Co., Ltd. (7-10-36)—The company announced Monday that the time for exercising warrants to subscribe for additional shares of common stock,

which under the company's offer to stockholders expired Monday, had been extended to Aug. 31. This action was taken at a result of the death of the company's president, L. B. McKitterick. Of the total of 103,688 shares, 91,523 have been subscribed for, the remainder being represented largely by the stock to which Mr. McKitterick was entitled.

Phillips Petroleum Company (8-7-36)—The company has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering 296,631 shares of no-par value common capital stock.

The securities are to be offered to stockholders at \$30 a share in a ratio of one to fourteen held. The stockholders will receive transferable warrants evidencing rights to buy full shares and fractional warrants for fractions of shares. The warrants will expire on Oct. 5.

The registration statement shows that no definite allocation has been made of the proceeds, but the company intends to apply \$3,000,000 to the payment of bank loans and \$2,000,000 to pay first maturities of outstanding serial notes. The rest of the proceeds will reimburse the treasury for capital expenditures made during the first six months of the current year and be used for other corporate purposes.

Richfield Oil Company of California (4-3-36)—The reorganization committee for the company and the Pan American Petroleum Company is hopeful that the new plan will be in definitive form in time to file with the court before the end of August, according to Richard W. Millar, secretary of the committee. He added that the committee could not disclose any details until permitted to do so by the court.

Soss Manufacturing Company (7-31-36)—The company has received a contract for hinges for rear compartment lids of Plymouth, Dodge, DeSoto and Chrysler automobiles to July 1, 1937. Joseph Soss, president, announced last week.

Starrett Corporation (2-28-36)—The PWA has announced its acceptance of a \$7,556,000 bid by a subsidiary of this company for erection of additions to Teneyck houses.

Studebaker Corporation (1-10-36)—The company reported last week that dealers in the United States sold 5,348 passenger cars and trucks in July, bringing the total for the first seven months of the year to 48,512, exceeding each of the three previous full years. Total retail deliveries in 1935 were 39,551; in 1934, 42,917, and in 1933, 43,436.

Sunray Oil Corporation (8-7-36)—Reynolds & Co. and Ames Emerich & Co., Inc., have offered an issue of 50,000 shares of 5 1/2 per cent \$50-par cumulative preferred stock of the company at \$50 a share. The offering was made subject to prior subscription by holders of the common stock of the corporation.

The net proceeds from the sale of the stock will be about \$2,324,000, of which \$675,000 will be used to pay off the first mortgage notes of its subsidiary, the Sunray Oil Company; \$1,530,000 for drilling seventeen wells, and \$119,000 for general corporate purposes.

Swift & Co. (7-3-36)—Major holdings of the company in public stockyard market companies were ordered sold today under provisions of the Packers' Consent Decree of 1920.

Harry S. New, former Postmaster General, who was appointed trustee of the holdings on June 16, 1932, when the company made its last unsuccessful plea for an extension of time in which to divest itself of its holdings in companies not engaged directly in meat packing, obtained court approval of the sale of the holdings for \$6,279,737.

Judge Jennings Bailey in the Federal District Court in Washington gave his approval of the sale to the United Stockyards Corporation, after Mr. New exhibited the contract for the sale. Seven stockyards companies are involved in the order. They are the Sioux City Stockyards Company, Milwaukee Stockyards Company, Portland Stockyards Company, South San Francisco Union Stockyards Company, Brighton Stockyards Company, St. Paul Union Stockyards Company and the Fort Worth Stockyards Company.

The Union Stockyards Corporation was incorporated in Delaware last month after John Dewitt of Chicago, formerly of New York, had made arrangements for the sale of the Swift holdings. The capitalization of the corporation is not disclosed, but it was said in the petition that it would apply for registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than Sept. 21.

Consummation of the sale will mark the end of the government's fight against the "Big Five" of the packing industry. Its court battle against Swift, Armour, Cudahy, Wilson and Libby ended in the famous Consent Decree of 1920.

Tennessee Corporation (7-31-36)—Details of the proposed acquisitions of the Ducktown Chemical and Iron Company by the company were disclosed Monday in applications to list additional securities, approved by the committee on stock list of the New York Stock Exchange.

The company listed \$1,600,000 of 6 per

cent Series C debentures due in 1944, with which it plans to acquire all assets of the Ducktown company except its cash on hand and outstanding accounts. The Ducktown company will receive \$1,000,000 of the bonds and \$620,000 in cash, the latter to be realized by the Tennessee Corporation from the sale of its bonds, as well as an additional amount of cash equal to the value of the inventories transferred. The buyer will assume none of the seller's liabilities except certain sales contracts and contracts for services.

Wilson & Co. (7-26-35)—See item under Swift & Co. regarding sale of stockyards.

Worthington Pump and Machinery Corp.—A plan of recapitalization for the company to take care of dividend accumulation on Class A and Class B preferred issues is being developed, it was announced last week by H. C. Beaver, president, in a letter to stockholders. As of July 1, 1936, dividend accumulations on the Class A preferred amounted to \$31.50 a share and on the Class B preferred to \$27 a share.

RAILROADS

Alleghany Corporation (5-8-36)—Holders of \$2,295,000 of the company's 5 per cent bonds have withheld their assent to the company's plan of reorganization, it was indicated in data made public by the New York Stock Exchange last week. The statement showed that this amount of the bonds had not been stamped as having been placed in assent to the plan, compared with \$2,092,000 of the bonds which have been stamped.

The corporation, which formerly was the top company in the Van Sweringen holding structure, defaulted on interest on the bonds.

A plan of reorganization was subsequently declared operative, but discharge of the company from bankruptcy, it was learned, awaits disposition of a claim by the New York Trust Company for its services as depository for the 5s of 1930 deposited in favor of the reorganization.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad (1-24-36)—A finding by officials of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the road requires \$1,435,000 to \$4,294,000 for rehabilitation is expected in informed circles to provide an obstacle to speedy reorganization of the company. The company has been in bankruptcy since April 1933.

Three representatives of the engineering section of the bureau of valuation of the commission inspected the C. & E. I. properties from April 3 to 16 last, their survey covering tracks, terminals and rolling stock. The engineers found that the company should spend \$360,180 on deferred maintenance and \$1,075,000 on new equipment or a total of \$1,435,000, if it were to continue to move traffic satisfactorily.

Further, the engineers estimated that, if traffic returned to the 1930 level, the company should expend \$599,800 on deferred maintenance and \$3,695,000 on new equipment, a total of \$4,294,000. Examination of the company's records showed that its traffic was about 37 per cent of what it was in 1930.

Chicago Great Western Railway (7-24-36)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has continued until Dec. 5 an order which, in effect, restrains Keeshin Motor Express of Chicago and the road from establishing joint rates for motor-rail transportation between the East and points in the Midwest.

Originally, the commission decreed that effectiveness of the new rates be postponed until Sept. 6 in order that it might investigate their effect on public interest. The commission, however, has made known that the extra time would be necessary to complete the investigation.

Under the proposed rates, Keeshin trucks would carry shipments from points of origin to stations on the Chicago Great Western. The trucks then would be loaded on flat cars, transported to points near their final destination, and then again would take to the highway to deliver the goods to consignees.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway (8-14-36)—The Interstate Commerce Commission announced last week that on Oct. 6, when a hearing would be opened on a proposed reorganization plan for the road, evidence also will be taken upon a separate proposal of bondholders of the Rock Island, Arkansas & Louisiana Railroad for reorganization of that line.

The Rock Island, Arkansas & Louisiana is a subsidiary of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.

Erie Railroad Company (5-8-36)—See item under New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R.

Florida East Coast Railway (4-24-36)—The road, now in receivership, filed last week with the Interstate Commerce Commission an application to abandon 125 miles

New York Real Estate Securities Exchange

UNLISTED CERTIFICATES

Week ended Friday, Aug. 14, 1936.	High.	Low.	Last.
\$2,000—Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 5 1/2%, '34, n. e. cor. Leland Av. and Archer St., Bronx (flat)	45%	45%	45%

of its line extending from Key West to Florida City station. Part of the line for which permission to abandon is requested was damaged by the hurricane which swept the Florida east coast last year.

The line was constructed to make possible a Gulf terminal port which it was planned to use mainly for traffic to Cuba and the West Indies. The line was completed in 1912, and for several years a substantial volume of all classes of export as well as import trade was developed.

With the depression there came a rapid fall in traffic, until in 1934 the traffic was only 25 per cent of what it was in the peak years.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad (9-7-36)—A banking group headed by Edward B. Smith & Co. have offered to the public a new issue of \$16,000,000 of the road's ten-year 4 per cent collateral trust notes, at par and accrued interest.

Net proceeds from the sale of these notes will be applied by the company to the payment of the following indebtedness: \$10,869,569 to certain banks, being the unpaid balance of sums borrowed by the company from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and evidenced by its note to the RFC purchased by the banks on July 14, 1936; \$3,199,416 notes given to and held by the Railroad Credit Corporation, and \$1,258,108 owing by one of the company's wholly owned subsidiaries, the Nickel Plate Development Company, to Erie Land and Improvement Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of Erie Railroad Company.

The new notes will be a direct obligation of the Nickel Plate and will be secured by the pledge of certain collateral with the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, trustee.

New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. (9-14-36)—The right to intervene in the reorganization of the road proceedings was granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission last week to a committee representing the Mutual Savings Bank group, with Myron F. Converse as chairman. The committee represents, according to its brief, 227 banks holding \$38,914,300 worth of the railroad's obligations of various sorts.

Permission was given Monday to the Connecticut Company, which owns the trolley lines of the road, to buy thirty buses of the modern, urban transit type, replacing buses which have become obsolete.

Federal Judge Carroll C. Hincks was told by the trolley company's counsel that the new equipment was to be generally spread through the system. The buses will cost \$224,500. The company has been buying this type about six months.

Rock Island, Arkansas & Louisiana Railroad (7-19-36)—See item under Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.

UTILITIES

American & Foreign Power Company, Inc. (2-14-36)—Item under Electric Bond and Share concerns properties in Chile.

American Water Works & Electric Co. (3-13-36)—Directors of the company last week declared a dividend of 20 cents a share on the common stock, payable on Sept. 15, the first payment since one also of 20 cents on May 15, 1935.

Consolidated net income of the company and subsidiaries for the twelve months ended on June 30 was \$4,241,357, after all deductions, equal after preferred dividend requirements to \$1.57 a share on 1,941,945 average no-par common shares, comparing with \$2,713,400, or 87 cents a share on 1,741,008 common shares, in the preceding year. No provision is made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits, which cannot be determined before the end of the year.

Associated Gas & Electric (8-7-36)—Merger of the Empire Gas and Electric Company, the Elmira Light, Heat and Power Corporation and the New York Central Electric Corporation with the New York State Electric and Gas Corporation has been approved by the Federal Power Commission. The companies are subsidiaries of the NYPANJ Utilities Company, a member of the company.

In announcing on Monday the commission's approval of the merger, Frank R. McNinch, chairman, said this is the first situation under the Federal Power Act to which the commission deems applicable the spirit and purpose of the act to prevent utility company officials profiting from stock dealings and manipulations in connection with mergers and consolidations of properties.

The order defining the commission's policy in such matters specifies that "in no event shall NYPANJ Utilities Company receive from the surviving operating company as reimbursement for the purchase of any share of the preferred stock, a sum greater than the cost thereof to the said NYPANJ Utilities Company."

Connecticut Company (5-15-36)—See item under New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.

Consolidated Edison Company of N. Y. (7-31-36)—A protective committee for minority preferred stockholders of the New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company has been organized, comprising Arthur Gwynne, Charles E. Kimball Jr., John Vaneck and Walter Bres-

lav, with Vincil Harmon, 72 Wall Street, as secretary. New York and Queens is a subsidiary of the company. Counsel are Burke & Burke, New York, and Weissman & Maretz of New Haven.

The committee, said to represent 400 to 500 preferred shares of the Consolidated Edison subsidiary, will continue the efforts recently made to prevent the company from reclassifying the \$100 par non-callable preferred stock into a no-par preferred stock callable at \$105 a share, as approved by the stockholders recently.

Electric Bond and Share Company (8-14-36)

—A Chilean president and a board of directors, of whom a majority will be Chileans, henceforth will administer the Chilean properties of the company, according to advices from Chile made public last week. These properties now are grouped with the American and Foreign Power Company, Inc., which is controlled by Electric Bond and Share.

New York and Queens Electric Light and Power (11-22-35)—See item under Consolidated Edison Company of N. Y.

New York State Gas and Electric Corporation (7-26-36)—See item under Associated Gas and Electric.

MISCELLANEOUS

Abraham & Straus—Stockholders of company voted last week to amend the certificate of incorporation and to authorize the issuance of \$2,500,000 of 4% per cent preferred stock. At the same time the stockholders ratified an agreement to sell such preferred stock to the Federated Department Stores, Inc.

Allied Stores Corporation (9-7-36)—A banking group headed by Lehman Brothers has offered to the public \$4,500,000 of an authorized issue of \$10,000,000 of 4 1/4 per cent debenture bonds of the company. The bonds, due on Aug. 1, 1961, were priced at par.

The net proceeds to the corporation, after deduction of underwriting discounts and estimated expenses, will amount to approximately \$4,317,945, of which \$1,500,000 (exclusive of interest) will be applied to the prepayment of the corporation's notes which were issued to obtain funds largely used for the acquisition of all of the capital stock of the Polksky Realty Company.

Chicago Elevator Properties, Inc. (7-12-35)—See item under Rosenbaum Grain Corporation in reference to plan of reorganization.

Commercial Investment Trust Corporation (7-3-36)—The company is notifying holders of convertible preference stock, optional

Continued on Page 271

CORPORATE NET EARNINGS

INDUSTRIALS

Company. —Net Income— Com. Share Earnings. 1936. 1935. 1936. 1935.

Aluminum Industries, Inc.:

6 mo. June 30. \$49,468 \$34,999 \$.49 \$.35

American Cyanamid Co.:

**June 30 qr. . 969,988 855,375 .38 .34

6 mo. June 30. 1,708,003 1,493,680 .68 .59

American Machine & Foundry:

6 mo. June 30. 518,668 507,105 .52 .51

American Safety Razor Corp.:

June 30 qr. . 300,715 268,452 1.72 1.53

6 mo. June 30. 592,253 532,866 3.39 3.04

American Seating Co.:

**June 30 qr. . 120,519 118,398 . .

6 mo. June 30. 123,439 *27,890 . .

American Writing Paper Co.:

June 30 qr. . 40,187 *50,534 . .

6 mo. June 30. *122,485 *126,015 . .

Anaconda Copper Mining:

**June 30 qr. . 3,019,105 2,864,161 .35 .33

6 mo. June 30. 5,827,425 5,214,882 .67 .60

Armstrong Cork Co.:

6 mo. June 30. 1,076,400 1,523,296 1.38 1.26

Artloom Corp.:

6 mo. June 30. w14,167 3,431 . .

Associates Investment Co.:

6 mo. June 30. 1,281,278 986,231 2.94 2.20

Atlas Plywood Corp.:

Yr. June 30. . 136,783 24,916 1.04 .19

Berghoff Brewing Corp.:

6 mo. June 30. 242,410 60,587 .89 .22

Best & Co.:

6 mo. July 31. 508,546 426,830 1.67 1.40

Caterpillar Tractor Co.:

17 mo. July 31. 5,349,150 3,359,703 2.84 1.78

12 mo. July 31. 7,938,754 4,633,513 4.22 2.46

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.:

6 mo. June 30. 370,198 1,924,810 p1.50 .60

Columbian Carbon Co.:

**June 30 qr. . 816,294 715,034 1.52 1.33

6 mo. June 30. 1,643,305 1,502,492 3.43 2.79

Congress Cigar Co., Inc.:

June 30 qr. . 38,281 55,888 .12 .18

6 mo. June 30. 23,199 23,064 .07 .07

Consolidated Biscuit Co.:

6 mo. June 30. 211,216 119,848 .65 .37

Consolidated Oil Corp.:

6 mo. June 30. 7,029,374 . . .49 . .

Company. —Net Income— Com. Share Earnings. 1936. 1935. 1936. 1935.

Crown Cork & Seal Co., Inc.:

6 mo. June 30. 1,036,562 735,176 2.19 1.40

Dunhill International, Inc.:

6 mo. June 30. *55,391 *120,373 . . .

Duplan Silk Corp.:

Yr. May 31. . 417,348 414,816 1.02 1.01

Eastman Kodak Co.:

24 wk. June 13. 8,081,870 7,048,951 3.51 3.05

Economy Grocery Stores Corp.:

Yr. June 27. . 205,815 182,169 1.71 1.52

Electrographic Corp.:

6 mo. June 30. 176,672 175,286 1.30 1.29

First National Stores, Inc.:

June 27 qr. . 928,078 731,459 1.08 .84

Gar Wood Industries, Inc.:

June 30 qr. . 454,992 . . .57 . .

Gemmer Manufacturing Co.:

6 mo. June 30. 194,744 . . b1.44 . .

General Outdoor Advertising:

June 30 qr. . 1358,300 1170,726 . . .

6 mo. June 30. 1101,366 *189,298 . . .

General Realty & Utilities Corp.:

6 mo. June 30. 14,607 *59,973 . . .

Goodrich (B. F.) Co.:

6 mo. June 30. 202,727,606 1,553,040 1.47 .45

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.:

6 mo. June 30. 3,598,683 2,404,778 .62 p3.19

Grand Rapids Varnish Corp.:

6 mo. June 30. 83,933 . . .63 . .

Greyhound Corp.:

6 mo. June 30. 1,426,086 1,434,610 h2.25 h2.48

12 mo. June 30. 4,511,275 1 . . 7.20 . .

Hancock Oil of California:

Yr. June 30. . 412,256 258,685 c1.89 c1.19

Helleman Brewing Co.:

6 mo. June 30. 170,170 127,359 .56 .42

Hoe (R.) & Co.:

June 30 qr. . 32,314 *58,958 . . .

9 mo. June 30. 5,962 *338,253 . . .

Intercontinental Rubber Co.:

6 mo. June 30. *7,208 *60,856 . . .

International Cigar Machinery:

6 mo. June 30. 629,756 618,635 1.05 1.03

International Nickel Co. of Can.:

June 30 qr. . 9,070,187 5,420,615 .59 .34

6 mo. June 30. 17,456,974 10,338,242 1.13 .64

International Paper & Power:

June 30 qr. . 665,217 *865,415 x.74 .

6 mo. June 30. 262,542 *1,934,411 x.29 .

Interstate Hosiery Mills, Inc.:

6 mo. June 30. 182,740 . . 1.88 . .

Jewel Tea Co., Inc.:

28 wk. July 11. 875,851 604,887 3.13 2.16

52 wk. July 11. 1,807,350 1,145,169 6.45 4.08

Kayser (Julius) & Co.:

Yr. June 30. . 645,842 408,085 1.51 .93

Lamson & Sessions Co.:

6 mo. June 30. 1101,051 *104,340 . . .

Life Savers Corp.:

**June 30 qr. . 271,682 253,751 .77 .72

6 mo. June 30. 426,180 414,922 1.21 1.18

Loblaw Grocerias, Ltd.:

4 wk. July 25. 43,638 31,015 . . .

8 wk. July 25. 96,967 80,993 . . .

Loudon Packing Co.:

Yr. June 30. . 1

Com. Share
Net Income
Company. 1936. 1935. Earnings
1936. 1935.

Kansas City Southern Rwy.:
6 mo. June 30. 210,448 *774,147 1.00 ...

Louisville & Nashville R. R.:
6 mo. June 30. 33,304,018 1,465,021 2.82 1.25

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Rwy.:
6 mo. June 30. *280,711 *476,874

New York Central R. R. Co.:
6 mo. June 30. 360,864 *4,160,013 .07 ...

Pennsylvania R. R.:
6 mo. June 30. 111,763,894 *20,126,169 .89 .77

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R.:
6 mo. June 30. 1,832,052 1,340,521 2.12 1.55

Pittsburgh & West Virginia Rwy.:
6 mo. June 30. 205,407 14,673 .68 .05

Pittston Co.:
**June 30 qr. *656,988 *750,193

Reading Co.:
6 mo. June 30. 30,2,944,465 2,587,038 1.10 .85

Southern Pacific Co.:
6 mo. June 30. 113,912 *3,323,895 .03 ...

Southern Rwy. Co.:
6 mo. June 30. 46,103 *2,545,610 p.07 ...

Union Pacific R. R. System:
6 mo. June 30. 30,2,976,519 3,573,848 .44 .71

Western Pacific R. R. Co.:
6 mo. June 30. *2,105,579 *1,427,371

*Not available. *Net loss. +Profit before Federal taxes. b On Class B stock. c On combined Class A and Class B shares. d Report subject to audits and year-end adjustments. h On shares outstanding at close of respective periods. j On average number of shares. p On preferred stock. q On combined preferred stocks. u On combined preferred and ordinary shares under participating provisions of the shares. v Estimated. w Profit before Federal, State and other taxes. x On 7% preferred stock. **Indicated quarterly earnings are shown by comparison of company's results for first quarter of fiscal year and the six-month period. **Indicated earnings as compiled from company's quarterly reports.

RAILROAD EARNINGS AND STATEMENTS

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe

1936. 1935.
June net income. \$2,289,532 2,321,949
Six months' net loss. 526,422 11,424,398
Cash, June 30. 27,220,316 30,460,691
Current assets. 53,085,928 56,875,471
Current liabilities. 24,912,066 21,609,968
Investments in stocks, bonds, &c. 29,507,955 28,033,746

Bangor & Aroostook
June gross. 314,142 386,700
Net operating income. 2,608 68,142
Deficit after charges. 58,053 8,838
Six months' gross. 3,431,436 3,827,042
Net operating income. 892,603 1,334,124
Surplus after charges. 544,327 961,944

Central of New Jersey
June net loss. 324,184 145,773
Six months' net loss. 1,701,530 516,746
Cash, June 30. 5,700,841 4,212,642
Current assets. 10,270,578 9,089,908
Current liabilities. 4,431,278 4,337,483
Investments in stocks, bonds, &c. 5,880,960 6,878,258
Funded debt due within six months. 400,000 400,000

Chesapeake & Ohio
Cash, June 30. 13,055,419 4,564,540
Current assets. 61,253,461 35,120,195
Current liabilities. 15,971,306 15,543,356
Investments in stocks, bonds, &c. 704,235 698,583
Funded debt due within six months. 25,923,000 1,644,000

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy
June gross. 7,488,032 6,095,979
Net operating income. 263,655 *737,660
Deficit after charges. 442,218 1,459,412
Six months' gross. 43,030,246 36,658,488
Net operating income. 3,221,621 653,027
Deficit after charges. 942,194 3,642,392

Chicago & Eastern Illinois
June net loss. 130,235 190,083
Six months' net loss. 654,193 854,658
Cash, June 30. 1,245,117 855,754
Current assets. 3,143,541 2,495,985
Current liabilities. 18,597,117 16,772,173
Investments in stocks, bonds, &c. 180 1,667
Funded debt due within six months. 38,000 38,000

Chicago Great Western
June net income. 44,629 *142,271
Six months' net loss. 651,059 962,333

Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific
June net loss. 1,446,568 2,844,769
Six months' net loss. 9,022,676 6,814,307
Cash, June 30. 7,660,755 4,969,147
Current assets. 23,682,058 21,227,382
Current liabilities. 44,396,142 27,247,986
Investments in stocks, bonds, &c. 151,819 173,588
Funded debt due within six months. 2,019,202 6,637,233

Chicago & North Western
June net loss. 927,864 1,410,923
Six months' net loss. 9,022,676 6,814,307
Cash, June 30. 1,737,636 3,589,138
Current assets. 22,511,837 22,642,696
Current liabilities. 91,304,168 53,133,318
Investments in stocks, bonds, &c. 4,062,556 4,073,701
Funded debt due within six months. 9,589,000 1,728,000

Clinchfield
June net loss. 66,256 95,104
Six months' net loss. 59,534 363,919

Delaware & Hudson

1936. 1935.
June net loss. 121,854 96,763
Six months' net loss. 890,793 1,050,626

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western
June net loss. 93,256 250,109
Six months' net loss. 503,863 883,620
Cash, June 30. 3,369,402 3,840,680
Current assets. 8,112,610 8,758,143
Current liabilities. 6,216,704 6,431,037
Investments in stocks, bonds, &c. 28,305,534 27,877,561

Denver & Rio Grande Western
June gross. 1,768,684 1,453,506
Net operating deficit. 239,775 126,405
Deficit after charges. 71,566 60,566
Six months' gross. 10,940,347 8,799,855
Net operating deficit. 113,630 123,268
Deficit after charges. 2,891,424 2,583,610

Detroit & Mackinac
June gross. 67,026 51,034
Net operating income. 8,124 *1,218
Six months' gross. 305,225 271,840
Net operating income. 984 *12,499

Erie
Cash, June 30. 7,006,825 6,571,656
Current assets. 20,941,912 19,817,255
Current liabilities. 31,275,434 25,335,110
Investments in stocks, bonds, &c. 8,720,337 8,719,831
Funded debt due within six months. 2,068,280 5,694,038

Florida East Coast
June net loss. 388,051 505,652
Six months' net loss. 479,418 957,432

Great Northern
Cash, June 20. 18,711,518 16,525,353
Current assets. 49,389,669 34,316,756
Current liabilities. 33,220,518 17,807,539
Investments in stocks, bonds, &c. 2,270,844 3,436,404
Funded debt due within six months. 1,468,000 1,159,000

Gulf, Mobile & Northern
June net income. 50,124 22,000
Six months' net income. 217,753 60,714

Illinois Central
(Excluding Yazoo & Mississippi Valley)
June net loss. 435,479 712,962
Six months' net loss. 2,022,598 2,155,474

Indiana Harbor Belt
(New York Central)
June net income. 138,325 53,378
Six months' net income. 766,256 630,328

International Great Northern
(Missouri Pacific)
June gross. 963,744 927,271
Net operating deficit. 15,461 31,021
Six months' gross. 5,787,032 5,697,451
Net operating deficit. 29,937 1279,015

Long Island
(Pennsylvania)
June net income. 26,022 10,363
Six months' net loss. 517,031 880,803

Maine Central
June gross. 897,408 935,588
Net operating income. 22,959 175,671
Deficit after charges. 113,655 132,356
Six months' gross. 5,985,425 5,809,574
Net operating income. 382,166 814,751
Deficit after charges. 401,994 28,473

Minneapolis & St. Louis
June gross. 851,774 548,941
Net operating income. 160,064 *89,867
Six months' gross. 4,202,888 3,335,546
Net operating income. 200,533 *246,667

Missouri Pacific
June net loss. 978,097 1,694,975
Six months' net loss. 6,774,512 8,775,857
Cash, June 30. 7,711,515 5,397,097
Current assets. 22,836,001 18,583,625
Current liabilities. 140,946,492 121,425,610
Investments in stocks, bonds, &c. 1,483,597 1,517,437
Funded debt due within six months. 1,380,500 1,379,000

Mobile & Ohio
(Southern)
June net loss. 82,778 119,544
Six months' net loss. 561,744 1,004,402

New York Central
June net loss. 30,366,734 22,251,601
Current assets. 83,428,558 79,328,726
Current liabilities. 48,907,351 108,786,053
Investments in stocks, bonds, &c. 47,811,432 51,180,981
Funded debt due within six months. 2,154,000 17,762,000

New York, Chicago & St. Louis
June gross. 3,327,425 2,728,762
Net operating income. 657,485 505,568
Surplus after charges. 160,687 *2,389
Six months' gross. 19,600,644 16,569,708
Net operating income. 4,157,446 3,023,871
Surplus after charges. 1,069,037 *42,535

Pennsylvania
June net income. 2,805,081 2,364,897
Six months' net income. 11,763,894 10,126,169
Cash, June 30. 44,056,897 50,556,483
Current assets. 124,811,897 132,593,338
Current liabilities. 82,533,743 61,320,975
Investments in stocks, bonds, &c. 67,022,382 89,478,001
Funded debt due within six months. 3,829,000 1,150,000

Pere Marquette
Cash, June 30. 3,226,485 1,953,989
Current assets. 7,926,051 6,254,027
Current liabilities. 6,376,286 5,615,097
Investments in stocks, bonds, &c. 27,167 13,663
Funded debt due within six months. 170,000 170,000

Pittsburgh & West Virginia
June net income. 23,327 1,413
Six months' net income. 205,407 14,673
Cash, June 30. 321,665 115,735
Current assets. 936,438 760,049
Current liabilities. 592,203 891,636
Investments in stocks, bonds, &c. 4,333,163 4,458,163

Reading
1936. 1935.
June net loss. 515,202 732,975
Six months' net income. 2,944,465 2,587,038
Cash, June 30. 6,649,790 4,813,761
Current assets. 15,987,224 14,191,962
Current liabilities. 8,939,607 8,674,292
Bonds, &c. 10,568,780 10,737,604
Funded debt due within six months. 326,000 326,000

Rutland
(New York Central)
June net loss. 3,291 35,196
Six months' net loss. 197,945 267,928

St. Louis Southwestern
June gross. 1,658,098 1,311,590
Net operating income. 279,016 152,786
Surplus after charges. 9,211 *102,529
Six months' gross. 5,227,899 7,802,541
Net operating income. 1,569,512 1,238,594
Deficit after charges. 139,278 299,297

Seaboard Air Line
June net loss. 725,662 862,182
Six months' net loss. 3,372,957 3,197,630

Texas & Pacific
(Missouri Pacific)
Cash, June 30. 2,466,257 1,566,952
Current assets. 8,193,979 6,204,521
Current liabilities. 3,156,423 2,960,678
Investment in stocks, bonds, &c. 87,540 89,849
Funded debt due within six months. 438,000 438,000

Union Pacific
Gross six months to June 30. 65,681,095 57,386,736
Operating expenses. 51,340,185 44,865,898
Taxes. 5,601,417 5,315,418
Other charges. 3,074,476 2,984,840
Income from transportation operations. 4,965,017 4,220,580

Western Maryland
Cash, June 30. 2,663,801 2,115,375
Current assets. 5,661,013 4,591,565
Current liabilities. 2,374,304 2,842,642
Investments in stocks, bonds, &c. 563,919 663,371
Funded debt due within six months. 862,000 172,000

Yazoo & Mississippi Valley
June net income. 13,391 252,002
Six months' net loss. 320,752 972,259

*Loss. **Income. +Other than those of affiliated companies.

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Ltd.

(Figures are in pesos)
1936. 1935.

June gross. 59,298,421 59,224,632
Balance after expenses. 5,654,842 5,755,668

Six months' gross. 62,202,217 61,291,218
Balance after expenses. 39,411,622 38,719,814

*Before depreciation, interest, amortization, &c.

California Oregon Power Company
Year ended June 30:
Operating revenues. 4,185,213 3,828,859
Net earnings before depreciation. 2,501,691 2,102,907
Net income after depreciation. 774,724 364,122

Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company
Year ended June 30:
Gross. 25,817,676 23,528,753
Net after Federal taxes. 11,592,596 10,126,599

*Net income. 6,990,545 5,290,591

*After interest, amortization, depreciation, &c.

Duquesne Light Company
Year ended June 30:
Operating revenues. 26,139,028 25,661,642

*Net earnings after depreciation. 14,276,092 13,674,257

Net income. 10,704,462 9,826,965

*Includes other income.

Erie Lighting Company
Year ended June 30:
Gross revenues. 1,609,401 1,571,396
Net income after depreciation. 161,546 173,589

Kansas City Public Service Company
July. 520,304 499,609
*Net loss. 47,605 67,462

Seven months' gross. 3,903,543 3,595,380

*Net income. 4,522 128,594

Twelve months' gross. 6,577,312 6,128,970

*Net loss. 103,412 419,682

*After taxes, depreciation, interest, &c.
+Loss.

Louisville Gas and Electric Company
(Delaware)
Year ended June 30:
Operating revenues. 10,788,890 10,084,840

*Net earnings after depreciation. 4,595,453 4,359,818

Net income. 1,690,799 1,325,322

*Includes other income.

Market Street Railway Company
Year ended June 30:
Operating revenues. 7,427,886 7,176,411

*Net earnings after depreciation. 697,519 566,248

Business Statistics

1 TRANSPORTATION (27)		
	P. C. Department	
	5-Year Avg. From (1931-35) Avg.	
1936.		
Week ended Aug. 8:		
Total carloadings.	728,293	614,609 +18.5
Grain & gr. prod.	46,451	40,239 +15.4
Coal and coke.	122,974	101,968 +20.6
Forest products.	35,199	24,884 +41.5
Manuf. products.	454,746	400,610 +13.5
Year to Aug. 8:		
Total carloadings.	20,892,261	19,051,098 + 9.7
Grain & gr. prod.	1,134,604	1,061,832 + 6.9
Coal and coke.	4,288,625	3,699,880 +15.9
Forest products.	983,913	750,711 +31.1
Manuf. products.	13,274,831	12,607,997 + 5.3
Freight car surplus.		
July 1-14	156,869	480,509 +11.1
P. C. of freight cars serviceable July 1	85.4	87.2 - 2.1
P. C. of locomotives serviceable July 1	79.6	81.4 - 2.2
Gross revenue, year to July 1	\$1,872,928,867	\$1,685,339,162 +11.1
Expenses, year to July 1	1,486,016,789	1,363,531,608 + 9.0
Taxes, year to July 1	148,668,143	137,885,790 + 7.8
Rate of return on property investm't:		
Year to July 1:		"Fair Return"
Eastern Dist.	2.94	5.75 -48.9
Southern Dist.	2.07	5.75 -64.0
Western Dist.	1.21	5.75 -79.0
Total U. S.	2.22	5.75 -61.4

INDEX TO BUSINESS STATISTICS		
Automobile Production, Estimated		
Weekly	35	
Automobiles, New Commercial Car Registrations	9	
Automobiles, New Passenger Car Registrations, in U. S.	8	
Bankers' Acceptances and Commercial Paper Outstanding	42	
British Exchange Rates on Paris	45	
Brokers' Loans Ratios	23	
Building Permits, Monthly	40	
Business Index, New York Times, Weekly	26	
Capital Issues, Summary of New	44	
Coal and Coke Production, Weekly	25	
Construction Contracts Awarded, Average Daily	21	
Construction Contracts Awarded, Monthly	19	
Construction Costs (Aberthaw Index)	25	
Cost of Living	16	
Cotton Consumption by Federal Reserve Districts	13	
Cotton Movement, Monthly	14	
Debits to Individual Accounts	24	
Department Store Sales by Federal Reserve Districts	28	
Electric Power Output, Per Cent Changes in, by Regions	3	
Electric Power Production, Weekly	36	
Engineering Contract Awards	39	
Fertilizer, Weekly	24	
Foreign Exchange Rates, Daily	49	
Foreign Exchange Rates, Weekly	48	
Freight Car Loadings	32	
Gasoline Consumption, Retail Value of	18	
Gold and Silver Prices	38	
Insurance of 42 U. S. Companies, New Paid-for	11	
Interest Rates and Adjusted Index of Bond Yields	41	
Machine Tool and Forging Machinery, Index of Orders for	12	
Member Banks, Excess Reserves of	30	
Money Rates, Foreign	31	
Money Rates in New York City, Daily	46	
Money Rates in New York City, Weekly	47	
Oil Production, Average Daily Crude	4	
Petroleum Stocks and Refinery Activity	29	
Pneumatic Casings—All Types, Monthly	10	
Pound and Dollar, Value of, in Gold Currencies	37	
Railroad Earnings	33	
Railroad Earnings and Freight Car Loadings, Gross	34	
Railroad Equipment Orders, Domestic, Weekly	6	
Rubber, Crude, Monthly	15	
Sensitive Commodity Prices, The Analyst's Weekly Index of	43	
Short Interest—New York Stock Exchange	22	
Steel Industry, Rate of Operations in the	27	
Steel Scrap Prices	17	
Transportation	1	
Treasury Receipts and Expenditures	7	
Wholesale Commodity Price Index, U. S. B. L. S.	20	

2 FAILURES		
	Week Ended	
	Aug. 13, 1936, to	Year
	1936	1936, Date
Trade Groups:		
Manufacturing	26	1,105
Wholesale	25	19 608
Retail	85	82 3,962
Construction	2	12 311
Commercial service	11	12 320
Total U. S.	149	145 6,306
1935	197	213 7,552
Geographical Divisions:		
New England	14	19 654
Middle Atlantic	56	54 2,471
South Atlantic	14	11 392
South Central	8	10 525
Central East	29	16 1,068
Central West	8	12 389
Western	4	6 141
Pacific	16	17 666
Total U. S.	149	145 6,306

3 PER CENT CHANGES IN ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT FROM CORRESPONDING WEEKS OF PREVIOUS YEAR (7)		
1936: Week Ended:		
Aug. 15, Aug. 8, July 25, July 18.		
New Eng.	+14.7	+15.9 +12.1 +12.2 +10.6
Mid Atlan.	+13.3	+14.1 +10.9 +11.7 +11.2
Con. L. Reg.	+15.1	+16.5 +18.2 +19.2 +21.4
West. Cent.	+15.1	+7.4 +10.6 +18.7 +16.7
South. States	+18.7	+15.5 +18.4 +17.4 +18.8
Rocky Mts.	+12.8	+15.0 +16.0 +19.2 +17.5
Pac. Coast.	+8.6	+10.6 +9.5 +12.6 +8.9
Entire U. S.	+14.3	+14.3 +14.2 +14.5 +16.2

4 AVERAGE DAILY CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (18)		
(Barrels)		
(These figures do not include "hot," or illegally produced oil)		
Bur. of	Week Ended	
Mines	Aug. 15, Aug. 8, Aug. 17, 1936.	1936.
Texas—Calc'tns.	1936.	1936.
Panhandle	60,700	55,800 57,700
North	60,550	60,640 56,900
West Cent.	26,450	26,650 25,800
West	179,450	179,450 150,550
East Cent.	60,250	55,450 47,450
East	431,250	430,150 436,750
Southwest	36,800	34,550 57,800
Coastal	257,200	256,400 186,800
Total	1,154,700	1,163,050 1,153,150 1,019,250
Oklahoma	575,500	601,450 532,300 504,650
Kansas	166,500	170,350 139,650 142,500
North Lat.	188,500	179,800 185,100 25,550
Arkansas	31,200	29,200 29,200 30,300
Eastern	110,800	112,250 108,850 104,950
Michigan	32,400	31,600 31,850 47,150
Wyoming	38,600	38,850 40,750 36,550
Montana	13,900	16,500 17,000 11,250
Colorado	4,700	5,000 4,900 4,200
New Mex.	70,100	78,200 78,050 53,550
California	550,000	591,600 591,100 609,900
Total U. S.	2,936,900	3,070,400 2,963,800 2,708,650
\$Excluding Michigan. [†] Effective August.		

5 COAL AND COKE PRODUCTION (5)		
(Thousands of net tons)		
Week Ended		
Aug. 8, 1936.	Aug. 1, 1936.	Aug. 10, 1935.
Total	7,528	7,402 4,922
Daily average	1,255	1,234 820
Anthracite (Penn.):	550	1,100 433
Daily average	92	183 72
Beehive coke:	28	30 11
Daily average	5	5 2

6 DOMESTIC RAILROAD EQUIPMENT ORDERS (1)		
Reported in Rwy. Age of:		
Aug. 15, 1936.	Aug. 8, 1936.	Aug. 17, 1935.
Locomotives	3,000	3,000
Freight cars	3,000	3,000
Passenger cars	975	975
Struct. stl. (tons)	3,000	900
Rails (tons)	3,000	900

8 NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES (18) (18) (18)

8 NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES (18)		
July, '36	July, '35	
Number	Number	% of
Gen. Motors (total)	42,412	44.4 30,929 39.0
Chevrolet	28,940	30.3 21,049 26.6
Pontiac	4,747	5.0 3,946 5.0
Olds	4,634	4.8 3,977 5.0
Buick	3,652	3.8 1,626 2.0
La Salle	234	3.2 244 3.3
Cadillac	205	2.2 87 1
Chrysler (total)	22,839	23.9 18,376 23.2
Plymouth	14,012	14.7 11,594 14.6
Dodge	6,323	6.6 4,863 6.1
Chrysler	1,449	1.5 1,174 1.5
De Soto	1,055	1.1 743 0.9
Ford (total)	22,680	23.7 23,595 29.8
Ford	22,337	23.4 23,565 29.8
Lincoln	343	3.0 0 0
Hudson (total)	2,822	3.0 1,996 2.5
Terraplane	2,352	2.5 1,460 1.8
Hudson	470	5.5 536 7.7
Nash (total)	1,410	1.5 1,334 1.7
La Fayette	743	8.8 653 8.8
Nash	667	7.7 681 9.9
Studebaker	1,348	1.4 1,059 1.3
Packard	1,255	1.3 1,017 1.3
Graham	416	4.4 376 5.5
Illinoys	216	2.2 153 2.2
Ram	98	1.1 86 1.1
Auburn	29	1.1 135 2.2
Auburn	45	1.1 135 2.2
Cord	35	1.1 135 2.2
Hupp	13	0.0 169 2.2
Pierce-Arrow	9	0.0 21 0.0
Miscellaneous	31	0.0 11 0.0
Total	85,630	100.0 79,257 100.0

Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

7 TREASURY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES		

<tbl_r cells="3" ix="4" maxcspan

12
INDEX OF ORDERS FOR MACHINE TOOLS AND FORGING MACHINERY (5)
 (1923-25=100)

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Jan.	53.0	46.9	25.0	76.8	93.6	158.4
Feb.	66.3	29.7	12.0	72.7	75.8	160.2
Mar.	93.2	25.9	10.6	65.7	89.0	150.5
Apr.	83.3	32.6	12.9	66.5	93.8	179.7
May	69.2	30.9	21.9	65.6	104.8	169.9
June	58.3	29.4	31.6	50.5	130.2	184.1
July	48.7	20.0	42.7	49.6	171.2	214.6
Aug.	56.9	22.4	45.5	58.2	179.8	...
Sep.	44.4	23.3	44.2	51.7	114.3	...
Oct.	35.3	21.7	53.2	62.7	147.1	...
Nov.	40.3	25.3	65.6	74.9	149.0	...
Dec.	53.6	28.3	100.0	94.5	140.5	...

For figures back to the beginning of 1929, see THE ANNALIST of Sept. 14, 1934, page 390.

13
COTTON CONSUMPTION BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
 (Average daily seasonally adjusted data. In running bales)

	Boston.	Atlanta.	Richmond.	Total
January	3,250	6,145	9,081	20,700
February	2,938	5,812	8,715	19,240
March	2,618	5,579	8,129	17,630
April	2,387	5,523	7,570	16,870
May	2,450	5,529	7,835	17,460
June	2,362	4,857	7,562	16,000
July	2,391	5,366	8,100	17,280
August	2,218	5,151	8,226	16,720
September	2,482	5,817	9,018	18,730
October	2,827	6,583	9,605	20,660
November	2,716	6,284	8,979	19,570
December	2,979	7,135	10,013	22,000

1936.

	Boston.	Atlanta.	Richmond.	Total
January	2,840	7,393	10,229	21,740
February	2,582	6,531	9,379	19,930
March	2,389	6,742	9,833	20,449
April	2,568	6,960	10,182	21,350
May	2,580	6,582	9,790	20,030
June	2,935	6,805	11,051	22,570
July	3,623	8,248	12,604	26,880

Includes some districts not separately shown.

14
COTTON MOVEMENT (5)
 (Thousands)

	Month-End Stocks.	Spindles
Consumed.	Mills.	Warehouses.
1935. Bales.	Bales.	Total.
	Bales.	During.
1935. Bales.	Bales.	Month.

	1935.	1936.
January	551	1,192
February	480	1,161
March	482	1,116
April	468	1,062
May	470	975
June	384	885
July	351	739
Aug.	408	589
Sept.	449	717
Oct.	552	1,074
Nov.	508	1,346
Dec.	498	1,427

	1935.	1936.
January	591	1,435
February	517	1,404
March	549	1,334
April	577	1,300
May	530	1,091
June	556	987
July	603	898

15
CRUDE RUBBER (29)
 (Long Tons)

	Stocks	Consumption	End of Month.
Imports.			Month.
1935.			
1936.			

	1935.	1936.
January	42,059	47,103
February	35,383	43,187
March	44,041	42,820
April	43,545	44,247
May	26,866	41,101
June	38,340	36,156
July	46,880	35,917
August	34,569	37,553
September	37,456	42,436
October	34,356	42,788
November	28,826	42,778
December	34,596	42,942

16
COST OF LIVING (22)
 (1923=100)

	All Items.	Hous. Food.	Cloth.	Fuel.	Sundries.
1935.	81.6	81.1	66.9	76.9	87.1
Jan.	82.4	83.5	67.4	76.3	87.1
Feb.	83.4	83.3	67.9	76.0	87.1
Mar.	83.2	85.4	68.7	75.4	86.7
Apr.	82.9	85.1	69.6	75.0	83.1
May	82.7	84.2	68.9	74.5	83.7
June	82.6	83.3	70.5	74.4	83.7
July	83.0	83.7	71.5	74.2	84.0
Aug.	83.5	84.8	72.1	74.3	84.7
Sept.	83.9	85.2	72.7	74.4	85.2
Oct.	83.9	85.2	72.7	74.4	85.4
Nov.	84.3	86.1	73.0	74.5	86.6
Dec.	84.8	87.2	73.4	74.6	85.7

1936.

	81.6	82.4	83.3	83.4	83.0
Jan.	81.6	83.5	76.9	87.1	83.0
Feb.	82.4	83.5	76.4	87.1	83.0
Mar.	83.4	84.3	76.9	87.1	83.0
Apr.	83.2	85.4	68.7	75.4	83.0
May	82.9	85.1	69.6	75.0	82.5
June	82.7	84.2	68.9	74.5	83.7
July	82.6	83.3	70.5	74.4	83.7
Aug.	83.0	83.7	71.5	74.2	84.0
Sept.	83.5	84.8	72.1	74.3	84.7
Oct.	83.9	85.2	72.7	74.4	85.2
Nov.	84.3	86.1	73.0	74.5	86.6
Dec.	84.8	87.2	73.4	74.6	85.7

^aFood and sundries series in process of revision. New figures will be published when available.

17
STEEL SCRAP PRICES (23)
 (Per ton, at Pittsburgh)

—Week Ended—

Aug. 14, 1936. Aug. 7, 1936. Aug. 16, 1936.

Heavy melting, aver. of daily quotations. \$15.65 \$15.40 \$12.95

18
RETAIL VALUE OF DOMESTIC GASOLINE CONSUMPTION

1926-1935

Price. Consumption. Value.

1925

Price. Consumption. Value.

1924

Price. Consumption. Value.

1923

Price. Consumption. Value.

1922

Price. Consumption. Value.

1921

Price. Consumption. Value.

1920

Price. Consumption. Value.

1919

Price. Consumption. Value.

1918

Price. Consumption. Value.

1917

Price. Consumption. Value.

1916

Price. Consumption. Value.

1915

Price. Consumption. Value.

1914

Price. Consumption. Value.

1913

Price. Consumption. Value.

1912

Price. Consumption. Value.

1911

Price. Consumption. Value.

1910

26 NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY BUSINESS INDEX

	Freight Car Loadings	Steel Mill Misc.	Electric Activity	Power Production	Automobile Production	Lumber Production	Cotton Mill Production	Com- bined Index
Effective weights	18	7	25	20	10	10	10	100
Adjusted weights	.19	.08	.10	.49	.03	.06	.05	1.00
1935.								
Aug. 17.	75.8	83.1	74.6	97.1	63.4	74.0	98.5	87.4
1936.								
Jan. 4.	88.1	100.7	78.6	98.7	104.5	77.4	117.7	94.7
Jan. 11.	92.7	92.5	84.9	97.7	114.2	86.6	112.8	95.6
Jan. 18.	93.9	88.3	77.5	97.5	110.8	83.2	107.9	92.4
Jan. 25.	84.6	89.7	76.5	98.3	100.7	79.9	109.4	92.4
Feb. 1.	83.1	98.5	71.7	99.0	99.9	82.9	103.4	92.5
Feb. 8.	81.7	98.5	70.9	98.9	81.4	79.8	108.9	91.6
Feb. 15.	82.3	100.4	73.0	99.1	87.0	73.0	107.4	91.9
Feb. 22.	81.0	99.3	71.9	99.9	70.8	70.1	109.5	91.3
Feb. 29.	88.2	101.3	73.0	98.2	72.8	72.3	103.4	92.0
Mar. 7.	89.5	94.2	73.8	97.1	92.1	77.9	102.0	92.0
Mar. 14.	89.8	86.5	77.5	97.8	97.2	78.7	103.0	92.4
Mar. 21.	84.3	75.9	78.1	96.0	102.4	77.3	100.5	89.9
Mar. 28.	85.4	84.9	81.0	96.1	102.6	76.4	103.0	91.6
Apr. 4.	89.5	89.7	86.1	99.8	104.7	72.4	107.9	94.6
Apr. 11.	66.9	94.4	90.3	100.4	105.0	72.8	107.4	95.3
Apr. 18.	90.5	95.0	93.6	97.7	113.1	77.3	106.9	95.6
Apr. 25.	93.7	94.3	92.3	98.8	115.2	77.2	109.9	96.6
May 2.	91.4	92.4	93.2	99.3	113.2	77.0	104.9	96.0
May 9.	92.4	91.4	91.2	100.4	114.1	81.8	106.4	96.8
May 16.	91.8	92.8	100.3	112.7	81.6	107.4	97.1	97.1
May 23.	92.3	92.3	99.6	106.0	80.7	107.9	96.4	96.4
May 30.	96.5	92.3	102.2	104.4	87.0	121.2	98.5	98.5
June 6.	93.3	94.0	94.9	100.2	102.2	84.3	108.2	97.3
June 13.	91.6	92.2	96.3	101.1	101.1	80.7	116.7	97.8
June 20.	92.3	92.5	104.5	101.7	120.6	82.8	117.2	99.6
June 27.	91.2	96.5	104.1	109.6	83.1	121.7	101.9	100.5
July 4.	99.2	101.3	111.3	103.6	105.4	93.1	112.6	104.8
July 11.	92.2	98.8	110.6	103.2	102.4	81.2	112.1	109.6
July 18.	89.8	95.5	104.2	104.9	96.7	79.8	121.8	100.5
July 25.	92.2	99.2	105.2	104.0	103.1	84.9	112.2	101.3
Aug. 1.	92.5	99.2	111.7	103.9	121.5	81.3	113.5	102.9
Aug. 8.	91.7	108.5	111.0	103.6	128.0	87.4	113.9	103.2
Aug. 15.	*90.3	*98.9	105.2	105.1	104.1	*86.4	135.5	*102.2

Revised index. Back figures will be furnished on request.

27

RATE OF OPERATIONS IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

As Estimated by

Week	Dow-Jones			Amer. Iron and Steel Inst.			N. Y. Times.			Amer. Iron Metal Age Market.		
	U. S. Steel.	Indep.	Total.	Week Beg. ginning:	Steel Inst.	Week Ended:	Steel.	Times.	As of:	Age.	Market.	
1935.												
Aug. 19.	41	55	49	Aug. 12.	48.1	Aug. 17.	51	49	Aug. 13.	49	49	
Aug. 26.	41	57	50%	Aug. 19.	48.8	Aug. 24.	52%	51	Aug. 20.	50%	51	
1936.												
Mar. 2.	49	60	55	Feb. 24.	52.9	Feb. 29.	54%	54	Feb. 25.	55	54	
Mar. 9.	50	61	56	Mar. 2.	53.5	Mar. 7.	55%	56	Mar. 3.	56	55	
Mar. 16.	52	63	58	Mar. 9.	55.8	Mar. 14.	57.5	58	Mar. 10.	57	57	
Mar. 23.	43	57	50%	Mar. 16.	60.0	Mar. 21.	50	58	Mar. 17.	61	62	
Mar. 30.	54	63	59	Mar. 23.	53.7	Mar. 28.	58.1	60	Mar. 24.	54	56	
Apr. 6.	59	66	63	Mar. 30.	62.0	Apr. 4.	63%	62	Mar. 31.	62%	62	
Apr. 13.	62	69	66	Apr. 6.	64.5	Apr. 11.	66%	66	Apr. 7.	66	66	
Apr. 20.	64	74	70	Apr. 13.	67.9	Apr. 18.	70%	70	Apr. 14.	68	68	
Apr. 27.	66	75	70	Apr. 20.	70.4	Apr. 25.	69%	71	Apr. 21.	68	72	
May 4.	63%	75	70	Apr. 27.	71.2	May 2.	69%	71	Apr. 28.	69	72	
May 11.	63%	73	69	May 4.	70.1	May 9.	68%	70	May 5.	68	72	
May 18.	62%	74	69	May 11.	69.1	May 16.	68%	70	May 12.	67%	70	
May 25.	63%	72	68	May 18.	69.4	May 23.	66%	70	May 19.	68%	70	
June 1.	63%	72	68	May 25.	67.9	May 30.	66%	69	May 26.	68%	76	
June 8.	64%	73	69	June 1.	68.2	June 6.	67	70	June 2.	68	70	
June 15.	65%	74	70	June 8.	69.5	June 13.	68	71	June 9.	70	71	
June 22.	66%	75	71	June 15.	70.0	June 20.	70%	72	June 16.	71	72	
June 29.	66%	75	71	June 22.	70.2	June 27.	71%	72	June 23.	71	72	
July 6.	61	69	65	July 6.	70.4	July 4.	66	74	June 30.	71%	71	
July 13.	61	72	67	July 11.	67.2	July 11.	69%	70	July 7.	70	70	
July 20.	63	76	70	July 13.	69.0	July 18.	68%	70	July 14.	69	71	
July 27.	66	77	72	July 20.	70.9	July 25.	70%	72	July 21.	71	72	
Aug. 3.	67	76	72	July 27.	71.5	Aug. 1.	71%	73	July 28.	71%	73	
Aug. 10.	67%	75	71%	Aug. 3.	71.4	Aug. 8.	71%	72	Aug. 4.	72	73	
Aug. 17.	66%	74	70%	Aug. 10.	70.0	Aug. 15.	70%	71	Aug. 11.	71	71	
Aug. 24.	..	..	..	Aug. 17.	72.2	Aug. 22.	..	..	Aug. 18.	72%	73	

*Capacity operated for five days.

28

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

(1923-25=100)												
Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.	U. S. Total.	
Jan.	62	79	54	77	77	76	68	66	72	79	76	
Feb.	64	78	56	68	80	79	65	72	78	83	80	
Mar.	68	66	73	79	94	91	83	72	78	86	79	
Apr.	64	81	65	89	92	84	76	63	71	80	83	
May	68	82	64	99	96	84	76	68	75	80	75	
June	66	84	69	78	96	84	78	69	77	81	86	
July	69	78	62	96	90	78	72	70	76	84	83	
Aug.	71	83	65	73	108	98	85	76	79	83	82	
Sept.	79	88	72	75	111	97	79	69	76	82	84	
Oct.	71	84	75	75	99	82	78	69	78	80	86	
Nov.	70	86	66	79	96	90	81	71	85	86	83	
Dec.	74	90	70	81	102							

48
FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES WEEKLY
All quotations cable rates unless otherwise noted)

Par.	Country and Unit	Week Ended					
		Aug. 15, 1936.	High.	Low.	Aug. 8, 1936.	High.	Low.
\$2,2307	ENGLAND (sovereign)	\$5.02 ¹⁴	\$5.02 ¹⁴	\$5.02 ¹⁴	\$5.02 ¹⁴	\$4.99 ¹⁴	\$4.96 ¹⁴
8,2307	AUSTRALIA (sovereign)	4.02 ¹⁴	4.02 ¹⁴	4.02 ¹⁴	4.02 ¹⁴	3.98 ¹⁴	3.97 ¹⁴
8,2307	SOUTH AFRICA (sovereign)	5.02 ¹⁴	5.02 ¹⁴	5.02 ¹⁴	5.02 ¹⁴	4.98 ¹⁴	4.96 ¹⁴
0,6634	FRANCE (franc)	0.659	0.659 ¹⁴	0.659 ¹⁴	0.659 ¹⁴	0.658 ¹⁴	0.6624 ¹⁴
0,8911	ITALY (lira)	0.739	0.786 ¹⁴	0.790	0.787	0.825	0.821 ¹⁴
4,0332	GERMANY (reichsmark)	4.028	4.022 ¹⁴	4.028	4.020	4.050	4.037
6,8057	HOLLAND (florin)	6.794 ¹⁴	6.788	6.795	6.787 ¹⁴	6.801	6.770
3,2663	SPAIN (peseta) ¹	1.295	1.280	1.355	1.290	1.378	1.373 ¹⁴
1,6931	CANADA (dollar) ¹	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.996	0.993	0.992
1,695	BELGIUM (belga)	1.686 ¹⁴	1.684 ¹⁴	1.686 ¹⁴	1.683	1.689	1.689
3,2669	SWITZERLAND (franc)	3.263	3.259	3.265	3.258	3.281	3.273
0,220	GREECE (drachma)	0.094 ¹⁴	0.094^{14}	0.094^{14}	0.094^{14}	0.094^{14}	0.094^{14}
4,537	SWEDEN (krona)	2.591	2.590	2.593	2.585 ¹⁴	2.559	2.559
4,537	DENMARK (krone)	2.246	2.242	2.246	2.238 ¹⁴	2.228	2.217
4,537	NORWAY (krone)	2.528	2.524	2.527	2.507	2.494	2.494
2,3824	AUSTRIA (schilling)	1.886	1.887	1.884	1.903	1.898	1.898
1,899	POLAND (zloty)	1.892	1.891	1.893	1.890	1.901	1.897
0,418	CZECHOSLOVAKIA (crown)	0.0413 ¹⁴	0.0413 ¹⁴	0.0413 ¹⁴	0.0417	0.0416 ¹⁴	0.0416 ¹⁴
0,298	YUGOSLAVIA (dinar)	0.231	0.230	0.231	0.230	0.231	0.231
0,748	PORTUGAL (escudo)	0.460	0.460	0.460	0.459	0.456	0.454
0,101	RUMANIA (leu)	0.076	0.076	0.076	0.076	0.096	0.088
2,961	HUNGARY (pengo)	1.985	1.980	1.985	1.980	2.985	2.980
0,426	FINLAND (markka)	0.222	0.221 ¹⁴	0.222	0.220 ¹⁴	0.220	0.220
6,180	INDIA (rupee) ¹	3.799	3.797	3.799	3.789	3.775	3.757
1,500	HONGKONG (silver dollar)	3.136	3.126	3.131	3.119	3.206	3.930
5,000	SHANGHAI (silver dollar)	3.026	3.021	3.021	3.019	3.712	3.670
9,613	MANILA (silver peso) ¹	5.000	5.000	5.000	4.990	4.990	4.990
8,4396	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (dollar) Singapore	5.910	5.905	5.900	5.898	5.825	5.800
1,6479	JAPAN (yen)	2.944	2.942	2.944	2.938	2.950	2.937
1,6335	COLOMBIA (gold peso)	5.525	5.525	5.525	5.521	5.081	5.056
2,026	ARGENTINA (paper peso) free inland	2.785	2.780	2.790	2.785	2.695	2.680
2,026	BRAZIL (paper milreis) free inland	0.0590	0.0585	0.0590	0.0590	0.0540	0.0535
2,060	CHILE (gold peso)	0.0519	0.0519	0.0519	0.0519	0.0519	0.0519
4,740	PERU (sol)	2.525	2.525	2.525	2.525	2.425	2.425
1,7510	URUGUAY (gold peso)	5.150	5.125	5.125	5.100	5.075	5.075
9,440	MEXICO (silver peso) ¹	2.788	2.788	2.788	2.785	2.785	2.785

¹Demand rate. ²Nominal. ³Free inland.

Stock and Bond Market Averages and Volume of Trading

The Annalist Weighted Averages of Group Leaders

	Aug. 13.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 15.	Cal. Wks.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 18.	Aug. 19.		
	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									
25 Industrial Stocks									
50 Stocks									
20 Railroads									

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange

For Calendar Week Ending Aug. 15

Bid and Asked Quotations of Aug. 15 for Issues not traded in

Earnings Per Share as Reported by Standard Statistics Company of New York: Light Face—Calendar Year 1935 or Fiscal Year 1936									
Full Face—1 to 12—Number of Months Covered by latest interim report.									
Blank means figures not available.									
1934	1935	1936	Price Range—High	High	Low	Low	High	High	Low
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
43	55	524	7-27	404	32	585	1-11	110	1-11
35	80	116	1-11	110	1-11	114	1-11	114	1-11
41	76	117	1-11	117	1-11	117	1-11	117	1-11
47	86	125	1-11	125	1-11	125	1-11	125	1-11
51	93	131	1-11	131	1-11	131	1-11	131	1-11
56	113	174	1-11	174	1-11	174	1-11	174	1-11
61	120	210	1-11	210	1-11	210	1-11	210	1-11
65	125	225	1-11	225	1-11	225	1-11	225	1-11
70	132	232	1-11	232	1-11	232	1-11	232	1-11
75	138	238	1-11	238	1-11	238	1-11	238	1-11
80	143	243	1-11	243	1-11	243	1-11	243	1-11
85	150	250	1-11	250	1-11	250	1-11	250	1-11
90	155	255	1-11	255	1-11	255	1-11	255	1-11
95	160	260	1-11	260	1-11	260	1-11	260	1-11
100	165	265	1-11	265	1-11	265	1-11	265	1-11
105	170	270	1-11	270	1-11	270	1-11	270	1-11
110	175	275	1-11	275	1-11	275	1-11	275	1-11
115	180	280	1-11	280	1-11	280	1-11	280	1-11
120	185	285	1-11	285	1-11	285	1-11	285	1-11
125	190	290	1-11	290	1-11	290	1-11	290	1-11
130	195	295	1-11	295	1-11	295	1-11	295	1-11
135	200	300	1-11	300	1-11	300	1-11	300	1-11
140	205	305	1-11	305	1-11	305	1-11	305	1-11
145	210	310	1-11	310	1-11	310	1-11	310	1-11
150	215	315	1-11	315	1-11	315	1-11	315	1-11
155	220	320	1-11	320	1-11	320	1-11	320	1-11
160	225	325	1-11	325	1-11	325	1-11	325	1-11
165	230	330	1-11	330	1-11	330	1-11	330	1-11
170	235	335	1-11	335	1-11	335	1-11	335	1-11
175	240	340	1-11	340	1-11	340	1-11	340	1-11
180	245	345	1-11	345	1-11	345	1-11	345	1-11
185	250	350	1-11	350	1-11	350	1-11	350	1-11
190	255	355	1-11	355	1-11	355	1-11	355	1-11
195	260	360	1-11	360	1-11	360	1-11	360	1-11
200	265	365	1-11	365	1-11	365	1-11	365	1-11
205	270	370	1-11	370	1-11	370	1-11	370	1-11
210	275	375	1-11	375	1-11	375	1-11	375	1-11
215	280	380	1-11	380	1-11	380	1-11	380	1-11
220	285	385	1-11	385	1-11	385	1-11	385	1-11
225	290	390	1-11	390	1-11	390	1-11	390	1-11
230	295	395	1-11	395	1-11	395	1-11	395	1-11
235	300	400	1-11	400	1-11	400	1-11	400	1-11
240	305	405	1-11	405	1-11	405	1-11	405	1-11
245	310	410	1-11	410	1-11	410	1-11	410	1-11
250	315	415	1-11	415	1-11	415	1-11	415	1-11
255	320	420	1-11	420	1-11	420	1-11	420	1-11
260	325	425	1-11	425	1-11	425	1-11	425	1-11
265	330	430	1-11	430	1-11	430	1-11	430	1-11
270	335	435	1-11	435	1-11	435	1-11	435	1-11
275	340	440	1-11	440	1-11	440	1-11	440	1-11
280	345	445	1-11	445	1-11	445	1-11	445	1-11
285	350	450	1-11	450	1-11	450	1-11	450	1-11
290	355	455	1-11	455	1-11	455	1-11	455	1-11
295	360	460	1-11	460	1-11	460	1-11	460	1-11
300	365	465	1-11	465	1-11	465	1-11	465	1-11
305	370	470	1-11	470	1-11	470	1-11	470	1-11
310	375	475	1-11	475	1-11	475	1-11	475	1-11
315	380	480	1-11	480	1-11	480	1-11	480	1-11
320	385	485	1-11	485	1-11	485	1-11	485	1-11
325	390	490	1-11	490	1-11	490	1-11	490	1-11
330	395	495	1-11	495	1-11	495	1-11	495	1-11
335	400	500	1-11	500	1-11	500	1-11	500	1-11
340	405	505	1-11	505	1-11	505	1-11	505	1-11
345	410	510	1-11	510	1-11	510	1-11	510	1-11
350	415	515	1-11	515	1-11	515	1-11	515	1-11
355	420	520	1-11	520	1-11	520	1-11	520	1-11
360	425	525	1-11	525	1-11	525	1-11	525	1-11
365	430	530	1-11	530	1-11	530	1-11	530	1-11
370	435	535	1-11	535	1-11	535	1-11	535	1-11
375	440	540	1-11	540	1-11	540	1-11	540	1-11
380	445	545	1-11	545	1-11	545	1-11	545	1-11
385	450	550	1-11	550	1-11	550	1-11	550	1-11
390	455	555	1-11	555	1-11	555	1-11	555	1-11
395	460	560	1-11	560	1-11	560	1-11	560	1-11
400	465	565	1-11	565	1-11	565	1-11	565	1-11
405	470	570	1-11	570	1-11	570	1-11	570	1-11
410	475	575	1-11	575	1-11	575	1-11	575	1-11
415	480	580	1-11	580	1-11	580	1-11	580	1-11
420	485	585	1-11	585	1-11	585	1-11	585	1-11
425	490	590	1-11	590	1-11	590	1-11	590	1-11
430	495	595	1-11	595	1-11	595	1-11	595	1-11
435	500	600	1-11	600	1-11	600	1-11	600	1-11
440	505	605	1-11	605	1-11	605	1-11	605	1-11
445	510	610	1-11	610	1-11	610	1-11	610	1-11
450	515	615	1-11	615	1-11	615	1-11	615	1-11
455	520	620	1-11	620	1-11	620	1-11	620	1-11
460	525	625	1-11	625	1-11	625	1-11	625	1-11
465	530	630	1-11	630	1-11	630	1-11	630	1-11
470	535	635	1-11	635	1-11	635	1-11	635	1-11
475	540	640	1-11	640	1-11	640	1-11	640	1-11
480	545	645	1-11	645	1-11	645	1-11	645	1-11
485	550	650	1-11	650	1-11	650	1-11	650	1-11
490	555	655	1-11	655	1-11	655	1-11	655	1-11
495	560	660	1-11	660	1-11	660	1-11	660	1-11
500	565	665	1-11	665	1-11	665	1-11	665	1-11
505	570	670	1-11	670	1-11	670	1-11	670	1-11
510	575	675	1-11	675	1-11	675	1-11	675	1-11
515	580	680	1-11	680	1-11	680	1-11	680	1-11
520	585	685	1-11	685	1-11	685	1-11	685	1-11
525	590	690	1-11	690	1-11	690	1-11	690	1-11
530	595	695	1-11	695	1-11	695	1-11	695	1-11
535	600	700	1-11	700	1-11	700	1-11	700	1-11
540	605	705	1-11	705	1-11	705	1-11	705	1-11
545	610	710	1-11	710	1-11	710	1-11	710	1-11
550	615	715	1-11	715	1-11	715	1-11	715	1-11
555	620	720	1-11	720	1-11	720	1-11	720	1-11
560	625	725	1-11	725	1-11	725	1-11	725	1-11
565	630	730	1-11	730	1-11	730	1-11	730	1-11
570	635	735	1-11	735	1-11	735	1-11	735	1-11
575	640	740	1-11	740	1-11	740	1-11	740	1-11
580	645	745	1-11	745	1-11	745	1-11	745	1-11
585	650	750	1-11	750	1-11	750	1-11	750	1-11
590	655	755	1-11	755	1-11	755	1-11	755	1-11
595	660	760	1-11	760	1-11	760	1-11	760	1-11
600	665	765	1-11	765	1-11	765	1-11	765	1-11
605	670	770	1-11	770	1-11	770	1-11	770	1-11
610	675	775	1-11	775	1-11	775	1-11	775	1-11
615	680	780	1-11	780	1-11	780	1-11	780	1-11
620	685	785	1-11	785	1-11	785	1-11	785	1-11
625	690	790	1-11	790	1-11	790	1-11	790	1-11
630	695	795	1-11	795	1-11	795	1-11	795	1-11
635	700	800	1-11	800	1-11	800	1-11	800	1-11
640	705	805	1-11	805	1-11	805	1-11	805	1-11
645	710	810	1-11	810	1-11	810	1-11	810	1-11
650	715	815	1-11	815	1-11	815	1-11	815	1-11
655	720	820	1-11	820	1-11	820	1-11	820	1-11
660	725	825	1-11	825	1-11	825	1-11	825	1-11
665	730	830	1-11	830	1-11	830	1-11	830	1-11
670	735	835	1-11	835</					

a—On all classes or preferred.
e—Class A and B stocks combined.
i—Before depletion.
p—Preliminary.
w—Weeks.

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

For Calendar Week Ended—

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Saturday, Aug. 15 Friday, August 21, 1936

THE ANNALIST

267

1934	1935				1936				Price Range				1935				1936				Price Range				1935				Price Range												
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	High	Low	High	Low	High	High	Low	High	High	Low	High	High	Low	High	High	Low	High	High	Low	High										
112.56	86.16	105.8	91.10	110.5	6.10	11.10	5.10	3-5	Drug Stores \$6.50 Pfd.	10,037	1,151.36	1,629.2	Q	3	14.01	11.10	11.15	11.15	9.21	7.75	1-281	10.81	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	
4.93	4.93	5.00	4.93	5.00	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	5-77 Peacock & Co.	711,056	9.17	11.33	Q	8	1.97	5.61	5.61	5.61	5.22	5.22	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
1.20	1.19	1.20	1.19	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	4-28 Ferre & Co.	100,000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00			
38.58	34.16	34.9	34.16	34.9	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12	4-28 Ferre Marquette	450,160	4-1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31			
51.16	44.64	48.8	44.64	48.8	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	4-38 Ferre Marc	112,000	8-1.31	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25			
43.13	39.18	43.8	39.18	43.8	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	4-38 Ferre Marquette	124,280	8-1.31	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25				
14.74	9.93	13.4	9.93	13.4	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	4-38 Pet Milk Co	450,000	5-1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35			
14.74	9.93	13.4	9.93	13.4	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	4-38 Petroleum Corp.	1,899,900	5-29	36	306	Q	6	1.85	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
14.74	9.93	13.4	9.93	13.4	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	4-38 Petrolite	450,000	5-1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35				
14.74	9.93	13.4	9.93	13.4	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	4-38 Petroleum Corp.	1,899,900	5-29	36	306	Q	6	1.85	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00		
14.74	9.93	13.4	9.93	13.4	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	4-38 Petroleum Corp.	1,899,900	5-29	36	306	Q	6	1.85	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00			
14.74	9.93	13.4	9.93	13.4	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	4-38 Petroleum Corp.	1,899,900	5-29	36	306	Q	6	1.85	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00			
14.74	9.93	13.4	9.93	13.4	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	4-38 Petroleum Corp.	1,899,900	5-29	36	306	Q	6	1.85	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00			
14.74	9.93	13.4	9.93	13.4	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	4-38 Petroleum Corp.	1,899,900	5-29	36	306	Q	6	1.85	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00			
14.74	9.93	13.4	9.93	13.4	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	4-38 Petroleum Corp.	1,899,900	5-29	36	306	Q	6	1.85	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00			
14.74	9.93	13.4	9.93	13.4	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	4-38 Petroleum Corp.	1,899,900	5-29	36	306	Q	6	1.85	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00			
14.74	9.93	13.4	9.93	13.4	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	4-38 Petroleum Corp.	1,899,900	5-29	36	306	Q	6	1.85	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00			
14.74	9.93	13.4	9.93	13.4	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	4-38 Petroleum Corp.	1,899,900	5-29	36	306	Q	6	1.85	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00			
14.74	9.93	13.4	9.93	13.4	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	4-38 Petroleum Corp.	1,899,900	5-29	36	306	Q	6	1.85	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00			
14.74	9.93	13.4	9.93	13.4	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	4-38 Petroleum Corp.	1,899,900	5-29	36	306	Q	6	1.85	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00			
14.74	9.93	13.4	9.93	13.4	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	4-38 Petroleum Corp.	1,899,900	5-29	36	306	Q	6	1.85	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00		
14.74	9.93	13.4	9.93	13.4	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	4-38 Petroleum Corp.	1,899,900	5-29	36	306	Q	6	1.85	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00		
14.74	9.93	13.4	9.93	13.4	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	4-38 Petroleum Corp.	1,899,900	5-29	36	306	Q	6	1.85	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.3																					

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

四

United States Government Securities

Outstanding July 31, '36	Issued July 31, '36	(Thousands of Dollars)	
		Out-	Out-
Apr. 28, 1937	May 5, 1937		
May 10, 1937			

Nov. 19, 1940

Banking Statistics—Brokers' Loans—Gold Reserves

Statement of Member Banks

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES

(Millions of dollars)

LOANS—	All Reporting		Chicago		New York City	
	Aug. 12, 1936.	Aug. 14, 1936.	Aug. 12, 1936.	Aug. 14, 1936.	Aug. 19, 1936.	Aug. 21, 1936.
On securities:						
To brokers & dealers:	1,936.	1,935.	1,936.	1,936.	1,936.	1,935.
In New York:	909	915	853	840	862	868
Outside New York:	210	214	165	15	28	75
To others:	2,019	2,071	141	141	157	692
Total:	\$3,138	\$3,149	\$3,089	\$178	\$181	\$186
Acceptances and commercial paper:	321	311	20	20	22	116
Loans on real estate:	1,146	1,147	1,138	15	15	132
Loans to banks:	64	59	83	5	7	32
Other loans:	3,683	3,640	3,220	348	340	237
Total:	\$5,214	\$5,167	\$4,752	\$388	\$380	\$281
Total all loans:	\$8,352	\$8,316	\$7,841	\$566	\$561	\$467
INVESTMENTS—						
U.S. Govt. obligations:	9,380	9,442	\$7,849	\$1,120	\$1,124	\$910
Oblig's fully guaranteed by U.S. Govt.:	1,277	1,271	1,020	91	92	82
Other securities:	3,315	3,316	3,082	301	302	266
Total investments:	\$13,972	\$14,029	\$11,951	\$1,512	\$1,518	\$1,258
TOTAL LOANS AND INVESTMENTS:	\$22,324	\$22,345	\$19,792	\$2,078	\$2,079	\$1,725
Reserve with F. R. Bk.:	4,855	4,786	\$4,239	\$567	\$573	\$494
Cash in vault:	383	368	332	32	30	36
Bals. with domes. bks.:	2,408	2,443	2,105	197	194	217
Other assets—net:				70	69	79
Demand dep. adju'd.	14,752	14,681	13,094	1,497	1,507	1,338
Time deposits:	5,021	5,015	4,880	444	434	415
Government deposits:	821	822	560	101	101	29
Interbank deposits:						
Domestic banks:	5,958	6,001	4,901	651	652	511
Foreign banks:	414	417	272	6	6	4
Borrowings:	3		2		1	2
Other liabilities:				22	2	27
Capital account:				223	223	226
EXCEPT banks:						

Statement of the Federal Reserve Banks

(Thousands)

ASSETS.	Combined Fed. Res. Banks—			N. Y. Federal Res. Bank		
	Aug. 19, 1936.	Aug. 12, 1936.	Aug. 21, 1935.	Aug. 19, 1936.	Aug. 12, 1936.	Aug. 21, 1935.
Gold certificates on hand and due from U. S. Treasury:	\$2,255,038	\$2,225,038	\$6,441,513	\$3,145,661	\$3,220,518	\$2,737,074
Redemption fund—F. R. notes:	13,070	13,720	20,705	1,627	1,753	1,149
Other cash:	282,433	289,980	227,630	71,201	74,215	48,718
Total reserves:	\$8,550,541	\$8,528,733	\$6,689,848	\$3,218,489	\$3,296,486	\$2,786,941
Bills discounted:						
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct and/or fully guaranteed:	3,405	5,552	3,646	2,130	4,918	1,543
Other bills discounted:	3,072	2,311	3,460	2,400	1,737	2,562
Total bills discounted:	\$6,477	\$7,863	\$7,106	\$4,530	\$6,655	\$4,105
Bills bought in open market:	3,094	3,094	4,695	1,103	1,103	1,810
Industrial advances:	28,662	28,782	29,284	7,075	7,090	6,965
U. S. Government securities:						
Bonds:	324,721	324,721	290,255	88,263	88,263	98,412
Treasury notes:	1,496,719	1,496,719	1,602,284	406,823	406,823	486,479
Treasury bills:	608,787	608,787	537,701	165,475	165,475	154,427
Total U. S. Govt. securities:	\$2,430,227	\$2,430,227	\$2,430,240	\$660,561	\$660,561	\$739,318
Other securities:						
Total bills and securities:	\$2,468,641	\$2,470,147	\$2,471,325	\$673,269	\$675,409	\$752,198
Due from foreign banks:	219	219	628	82	82	247
F. R. notes of other banks:	21,540	23,343	18,490	6,395	5,828	3,764
Uncollected items:	589,851	598,183	479,811	144,970	141,562	118,928
Bank premises:	48,054	48,055	49,966	10,854	10,854	11,977
All other assets:	43,644	44,152	45,040	32,910	33,699	32,580
Total assets:	\$11,722,490	\$11,712,842	\$9,755,108	\$4,086,969	\$4,163,920	\$3,706,635
LIABILITIES.						
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation:	\$3,988,055	\$3,983,473	\$3,340,983	\$818,529	\$815,166	\$716,517
Deposits:						
Member bank—reserve account:	6,228,518	6,116,084	5,291,497	2,733,685	2,762,499	2,559,558
U. S. Treasurer—gen. acct.:	215,424	338,062	53,724	30,426	99,445	20,170
Foreign bank:	90,126	86,433	22,802	32,980	31,587	7,675
Other deposits:	251,437	250,309	207,161	197,660	196,188	154,814
Total deposits:	\$6,785,505	\$6,790,893	\$5,575,184	\$2,994,751	\$3,089,719	\$2,742,217
Deferred availability items:	601,610	591,154	483,442	150,236	134,836	118,285
Capital paid in:	130,169	130,177	146,730	50,181	50,194	59,498
Surplus (Section 7):	145,501	144,893	50,825	50,825	49,964	49,863
Surplus (Section 13b):	27,088	26,513	22,621	7,744	7,744	6,863
Reserve for contingencies:	34,236	34,141	30,776	8,849	8,849	7,500
All other liabilities:	10,326	10,990	10,479	5,854	6,587	5,791
Total liabilities:	\$11,722,490	\$11,712,842	\$9,755,108	\$4,086,969	\$4,163,920	\$3,706,635
Fed. Res. note liab. combined:	79.4%	79.2%	75.0%	84.4%	84.4%	80.6%
Fed. Res. note liab. to dep. and Fed. Res. note liab. combined:	23,271	23,394	24,779	9,041	9,047	9,314

Comparative Statement of Federal Reserve Banks

Condition as of Aug. 19, 1936

District.	Total Reserve.	Total Bills Discounted.	Total U. S. Govt. Secur.	F.R. Notes in Circulation.	Due Mem'r's Acct.	*Ratio.
Boston	\$540,403,000	\$161,000	\$161,713,000	\$355,584,000	\$309,102,000	
New York	3,218,489,000	4,530,000	660,561,000	\$18,529,000	2,733,685,000	
Philadelphia	445,267,000	321,000	211,180,000	293,992,000	329,260,000	
Cleveland	641,537,000	171,000	235,795,000	388,811,000	433,375,000	
Richmond	291,494,000	211,000	128,010,000	183,217,000	205,166,000	
Atlanta	242,173,000	75,000	98,356,000	175,766,000	137,209,000	
Chicago	1,675,544,000		289,107,000	916,751,000	973,407,000	
St. Louis	238,542,000	96,000	129,927,000	170,107,000	162,441,000	
Minneapolis	198,427,000		86,598,000	125,960,000	128,439,000	
Kansas City	274,932,000	79,000	122,927,000	152,989,000	221,512,000	
Dallas	170,549,000	72,000	93,570,000	84,994,000	146,838,000	
San Francisco	610,184,000	111,000	212,483,000	320,355,000	445,084,000	

*Ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined.

Reichsbank

(Thousands of Reichsmarks)						
Aug. 15,	Aug. 8,	July 31,	July 23,	July 15,	Aug. 15,	
72,411	72,092	71,925	73,952	72,037	94,662	
5,435	5,158	5,353	5,232	5,092	5,285	
Bills of exchange and checks:	4,306,428	4,514,266	4,623,213	4,180,183	4,341,097	3,643,682
Silver and other coins:	1	1	137,456	229,481	202,149	199,601
Notes on other banks:	46,893	43,640	66,750	41,422	42,044	34,955
Advances:	220,567	220,850	220,203	529,999	530,022	663,056
Investments:	883,353	578,785	542,968	669,281		
Other assets:	1	1	216,283	203,036	203,601	226,548
Notes in circulation:	4,240,000	4,300,000	4,470,883	4,033,540	4,129,922	3,717,194
Other maturing obligations:	639,809	708,551	787,246	793,147	804,735	763,276

Bond Redemptions and Defaults

DETAILED information on any bond redemption listed below, including the serial numbers of bonds called by lot, will be furnished without charge to *Annalist* subscribers. Requests for such information may be made by telephone (LACKAWANNA 4-1000), telegraph or letter.

BOND REDEMPTIONS

FOLLOWING a slight increase in the preceding week, the volume of bonds called last week for redemption before maturity declined.

There were few large retirements included in the new announcements, which covered a miscellaneous list of securities. The new listings, except for several lots of municipal bonds for August, were for forward months, with public utility obligations predominating.

This month's calls now aggregate \$162,977,000, compared with \$661,068,000 in July and \$235,947,000 in August, 1935, in corresponding weeks.

In addition to actual calls posted, arrangements for refunding operation in future months were advanced last week, according to disclosures made in applications for new bond issues and from prospectuses for new floatations.

New bond floatations last week—most of the proceeds going to prepay outstanding loans—included \$7,000,000 Chicago Union Station Company guaranteed 3½ per cent bonds, due in 1951, marketed to retire the company's 5s, due in 1944.

The total of bonds called for retirement in August are classified below:

Industrial	\$56,657,000
Public utility	90,900,000
State and municipal	4,230,000
Foreign	7,908,000
Railroad	2,720,000
Miscellaneous	562,000
Total	\$162,977,000

Aberdeen, Wash., various of local improvement bonds, called for payment at par between Aug. 1 and Aug. 27, at office of the City Treasurer.

Atlantic Joint Stock Land Bank (Raleigh, N. C.), entire issue of 5s, due March 1, 1953, called for payment at par on Sept. 1, 1936, at the Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., Raleigh, N. C.

Brazoria County, Texas, entire issues of road and bridge district 4s, due April 10, 1951, and 5s, due Oct. 10, 1953, called for payment at par on Sept. 20, 1936, at office of the State Treasurer.

Butte, Mont., Bonds 1-17 of funding 6s, due July 1, 1941, called for payment at par on Sept. 1, 1936, at office of the City Treasurer.

Central Fire-Proof Building Co., entire issue of first 5½s, due to July 1, 1941, called for payment at 105 on Sept. 1, 1936, at the Title Insurance and Trust Co., Los Angeles.

Chicago (City of), various of tax anticipation warrants, called for payment at par on Aug. 11, 1936, at office of the City Treasurer, of the Guaranty Trust Co., New York.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., \$100,000 of debenture 5½s, due Oct. 1, 1942, called for payment at 101½ on Oct. 1, 1936, at the Chase National Bank, New York. Coupons due Oct. 1, 1936, should be collected in the usual manner. Lowest and highest numbers called: D27, D88; M43, M2940.

Colorado (State of), Capitol Building warrants 43802-43854, called for payment at par on Sept. 8, 1936, at office of the State Treasurer.

Crockett, Texas, entire issue of waterworks bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1909, called for payment at par on Sept. 15, 1936, at the First National Bank, Dallas, Texas.

Denver, Col., various of improvement bonds, called for payment at par on Aug. 31, 1936, at office of the City Treasurer, or the Bankers Trust Co., New York, only on arrangement with the City Treasurer ten days prior to the expiration of the call date.

Escambia County, Fla., bonds M801-M975 of road paving 6s, due 1951, called for payment at par on Aug. 15, 1936, at the Guaranty Trust Co., New York.

Hamtramck (City of), Mich., entire issues of refunding 4½s, 5s, 5½s and 6s, due Sept. 1, 1963, and 5½s and 6s, due Sept. 1, 1943, called for payment at par on Sept. 1, 1936, at places designated on bonds.

Investment Water Corp., Ltd., bonds M33, M60, M82 of first 4s, due Oct. 1, 1950, called for payment at 101½ on Oct. 1, 1936, at the Los Angeles Investment Trust Co., Los Angeles.

Kilgore, Texas, sewer bonds M5 and M6, series of 1934, called for payment at par

on Aug. 15, 1936, at office of the City Treasurer.

Lucas County, Ohio, various of court house building bonds, called for payment at par on Sept. 1, 1936, at the Manufacturers Trust Co., New York, and office of the County Treasurer, Toledo, Ohio.

Los Angeles County, Calif., Santa Monica High School District tax fund warrants to and including registered number 33, called for payment at par on Aug. 8, 1936, at office of the County Treasurer.

McCrea-Wilson Lumber Co., Ltd., entire issue of first A 6s, due April 1, 1939, called for payment at 102 on Oct. 1, 1936, at the Chartered Trust and Executor Co., Montreal.

Magnin (E. R. F. & G. A.), Bonds 44, 74, 151, 179 and 201 of first 5½s, dated Sept. 1, 1928, called for payment at 102 on Sept. 1, 1936, at the Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Co., San Francisco.

New York (City of), \$5,000,000 of 4 per cent revenue notes, due Nov. 1, 1936, called for payment at par on Sept. 14, 1936, at office of the City Controller, 830 Municipal Bldg., New York.

Nord Railway Co., \$530,000 of extended 6½s, due Oct. 1, 1950, called for payment at par on Oct. 1, 1936, at J. P. Morgan & Co., New York. Coupons due Oct. 1, 1936, should be collected in the usual manner. Lowest and highest numbers called: D42, D896; M67, M14523.

Oklahoma Power Holding Co., \$43,100 of first 5½s, due Jan. 1, 1943, called for payment at 102½ on Sept. 15, 1936, at the

Boatmen's National Bank, St. Louis, or the First National Bank, Chicago. Lowest and highest numbers called: C9, C97; D14, D209; M8, M1119.

Pensacola Hotel Company and the W. B. Harbeson Trustees, Bonds M144 and M145 of first and collateral trust 6s, dated Sept. 1, 1935, called for payment at par on Sept. 1, 1936, at the Hibernia National Bank, New Orleans, La.

Portland Railway, Light and Power Co., entire issue of first 6s, due March 1, 1946, called for payment at 110 on Sept. 1, 1936, at the Chase National Bank, New York City. Coupon due Sept. 1, 1936, should remain attached.

Public Service Subsidiary Corp., entire issue of debenture 5½s, Series A, due Jan. 1, 1949, called for payment at 103½ on Sept. 10, 1936, at the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co., Chicago, Ill.

Quay County, N. M., bonds 41-44 of School District 33 6s, due Sept. 1, 1950, called for payment at par on Sept. 1, 1936, at the office of the County Treasurer, Tucumcari, N. M.

Roman Catholic Church of the Diocese of Tucson, Bond 38 of 5½s, dated Sept. 1, 1930, called for payment at 101 on Sept. 1, 1936, at the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, Los Angeles, Calif. Coupon due Sept. 1, 1936, should be detached and collected in the usual manner.

St. Adalbert's Congregation (Milwaukee), entire issue of first 5½s, dated March 1, 1930, called for payment at 100½ on Sept. 1, 1936, at the

1, 1936, at the First Wisconsin Trust Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Saginaw County, Col., various of warrants called for payment at par on Aug. 26, 1936, at the office of the County Treasurer.

South Side Theatres, Inc., Bonds D2 and M43, M78, M95 of first (closed) 7s, dated March 1, 1925, called for payment at 105 on Sept. 1, 1936, at the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, Los Angeles, Calif.

Southern Pacific Golden Gate Ferries, Ltd., \$1,000,000 of first 5½s, due April 1, 1949, called for payment at 102½ on Oct. 1, 1936, at the Anglo California National Bank, San Francisco. Lowest and highest numbers called: D15, D484; M25, M8338.

Tacoma, Wash., various of local improvement bonds called for payment at par on July 27 and July 29, 1936, at the office of the State Treasurer.

Warner Brothers' Properties (Los Angeles, Calif.), entire issue of first 6½s, due to March 1, 1940, called for payment at 102 on Sept. 1, 1936, at the American National Bank and Trust Co., Chicago. Coupon due Sept. 1, 1936, should remain attached.

Windsor Locks Water Co., entire issue of first 5s, due June 1, 1951, called for payment at 105 on Dec. 1, 1936, at the Hartford National Bank and Trust Co., Hartford, Conn. Coupons due Dec. 1, 1936, should be collected in the usual manner.

Worland, Wyo., entire issue of water extension 6s, due Sept. 1, 1951, called for payment at par on Sept. 1, 1936, at the Stock Growers National Bank, Cheyenne, Wyo.

News of Foreign Securities

THE principal European Stock Exchanges displayed divergent trends during the week. As it is perhaps the furthest from the scene of the Spanish civil war, both actually and from possible effects, London was the least influenced by that situation. Most Continental traders, on the other hand, were inclined to lighten commitments whenever the opportunity presented itself. On none of the Exchanges, however, was there any great pressure to sell.

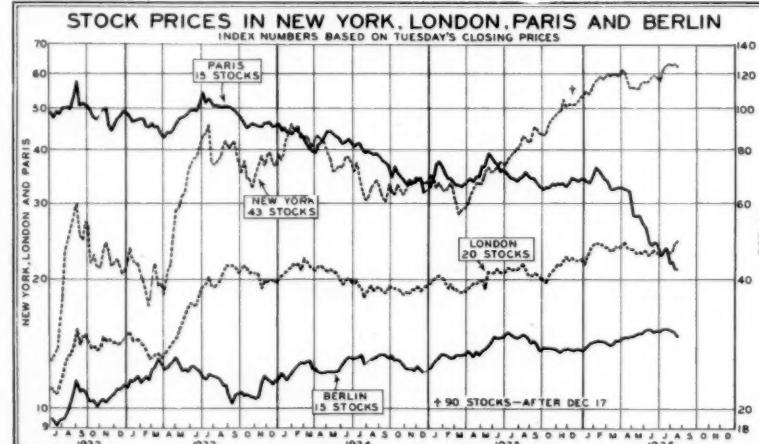
An excellent report by West Wittersham, the current mining favorite in London, brought renewed buying into the South African gold group. Brewing shares improved under the stimulus of a heat wave which would presumably increase consumption. Most of the store stocks were higher led by British Woolworth. International securities were stagnant for the most part but

there were a few dealings in International Nickel at higher prices.

Uneasiness prevailed on the Paris Bourse. The Spanish conflict keeps most of the traders wary and the internal condition of France itself is not one to inspire great confidence. Rails turned in the best performance of the week while both banks and chemicals were weak. International stocks were generally better except for the Egyptian issues which dropped. Rio Tinto weakened as the mines became the center of fierce fighting between the Communist-Socialist forces and the Rebel Fascists.

The German market was bearish most of the week thus reversing the long upward trend that was in evidence until a few weeks ago. All classes of securities were liquidated.

London rose to 24.68 on Aug. 18 as compared with 24.34 on Aug. 11. Paris remained unchanged at 21.62 while Berlin eased to 29.32.



LISTED FOREIGN BONDS
The par value of listed foreign bonds sold in the New York market:

	N. Y. Stock	N. Y. Exchange	Curb.
Week ended Aug. 15.	\$36	\$5,237,000	\$449,000
Week ended Aug. 8.	36	5,416,000	404,000
Week ended Aug. 17.	35	6,593,000	536,000
1936 to date.	207,868,500	20,245,000	
1935 to date.	236,207,000	18,230,000	

FOREIGN BOND AVERAGES
(10 Foreign Issues)

High. Low. Last.
Week ended Aug. 15, '36. 97.66 96.49 97.66

THE ANNALIST WEEKLY INDICES OF FOREIGN STOCK PRICES

1936.	London.	Paris.	Berlin.
May 26.	22.99	26.99	30.01
June 2.	23.32	26.07	30.49
June 9.	22.81	24.21	30.70
June 16.	22.95	23.97	30.49
June 23.	23.26	24.33	30.13
June 30.	22.99	24.25	30.39
July 7.	22.97	22.62	30.49
July 14.	23.10	23.52	30.52
July 21.	23.42	23.74	30.82
July 28.	22.98	21.71	30.65
Aug. 4.	23.06	21.79	30.34
Aug. 11.	24.34	21.62	30.01
Aug. 18.	24.68	21.62	29.32

Foreign Government Securities

IN LONDON	IN PARIS	IN NEW YORK
British 3½% War Loan.	French 3% Rentes.	German 5½% Rep. 7%.
British 2½% Consols.	1920 Amort.	Govt. 5½% Rep. 7%.
1930-1930.		
Aug. 10. 106½	66 fr 55c	87 fr 80c
Aug. 11. 106½	66 fr 10c	87 fr 65c
Aug. 12. 106½	65 fr 80c	86 fr 95c
Aug. 13. 106½	66 fr	86 fr 80c
Aug. 14. 106½	66 fr 20c	87 fr 25c
Aug. 15. Exchange closed.		29½ 35%

Realty Foundation, Inc.—Notice has been given to holders of guaranteed participating 6 per cent bonds, Series B, C, D and E, that a second distribution is being effected at the office of Continental Bank and Trust Company, as trustee, 30 Broad Street, New York City, in various amounts.

Schulco Company, Inc., in default on July 1, 1936, interest payment, on issue of guaranteed 6½s, due July 1, 1946 (Issue A).

Taft Realty Company (New Haven)—A protective committee, headed by T. A. Tunney, has notified holders of first 6s, due 1940, that it expects the new company, Taft Realty Corporation, will take title to the property in the near future and that the new securities to be issued under the amended plan of reorganization will be available for distribution in about 30 days.

Dividends Declared Since Previous Issue of The Annalist and Awaiting Payment

Company.	Regular Rate. riod. able.	Pe. Company.	Pay. Rate. riod. able.	Pay. Hdrs. of Record.	Company.	Pe. Company.	Pay. Rate. riod. able.	Pay. Hdrs. of Record.	Company.	Pe. Company.	Pay. Rate. riod. able.	Pay. Hdrs. of Record.	
Agricultural Insur Co (Watertown, N.Y.)	75c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 20	Fl Ho Corp (Pasadena, Calif.)	6% pf. \$1.50	Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Oahu Sugar Co, Ltd.	20c M Sep. 15 Sep. 5	Eastman Kodak Co.	25c Oct. 1 Sep. 5	Ogilvie Fl Mls Co, Ltd.	7% Oct. 1 Sep. 5	Electrographic Corp.	15c Oct. 1 Aug. 20	
Alabama W P Co \$6 pf. \$1.50	Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	First Nat Stores	62½c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 8	Hollinger Corp. & Ref.	25c Oct. 1 Sep. 1	Hillman & Co.	25c Oct. 1 Sep. 1	Oneida, Ltd.	12½c Q Sep. 15 Aug. 31	Hollinger Corp. M. Ltd.	25c Oct. 1 Aug. 24		
Aia & Vicki Ry Co 3%	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 8	Do pf.	61.75 Q Oct. 1 Sep. 8	Hoover Ball & B.	15c Oct. 1 Aug. 20	Hoover Ball & B.	15c Oct. 1 Aug. 20	General Mills, Inc.	15c Q Sep. 15 Aug. 31	Le Tour (R.G.) Inc.	50c Oct. 1 Aug. 13		
Amer Fact Co 3% pf.	15c M Sep. 10 Aug. 31	Do 8% pf.	61.75 Q Oct. 1 Sep. 8	Ont Silknit, Ltd.	7% pf. \$1.75 Q Sep. 15 Sep. 1	Masonite Corp.	50c Q Sep. 15 Sep. 1	Gd & Sk Tel Co	15c Q Sep. 15 Sep. 1	Monat Textile pt pf.	10c Oct. 1 Aug. 20		
Amer Gen Corp \$3 pf.	75c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 19	Glens Falls Ins Co.	40c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Patterson Sar Co.	25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Monarch Machine Tool.	15c Oct. 1 Aug. 20	Do \$2.50 pf.	62½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 19	Oahu Sug Co, Ltd.	20c Oct. 1 Aug. 20		
Do \$2.50 pf.	62½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 19	Godman (H.C.) 6% pf. \$1.50	Q Sep. 1 Aug. 24	Parkersburg Corp.	25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Monterey Fl Co Corp.	20c Oct. 1 Aug. 24	Do 2 pf.	50c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 19	Patterson Sar Co.	25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Sutherland Fax Co.	20c Oct. 1 Aug. 20
Amer Rad & S S pf.	\$1.75 Q Sep. 1 Aug. 24	Grand Valley Brewing	.5c Sep. 28 Sep. 8	Penn G Sand 7% cum pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15	Triplex Nat Axle	25c Oct. 1 Aug. 20	Anglo-Cana Tel Co 25c non-cum	12½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 15	Penn Valley Crude Oil Co	15c Q Sep. 15 Sep. 1	Triplex Fl G Co, Ltd (10a)	25c Oct. 1 Aug. 20
Cl A.	12½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 15	Great Nor Paper Co.	.25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Penn Valley Crude Oil Co	15c Q Sep. 15 Sep. 1	ord reg.	30% Oct. 1 Aug. 20	Do B.	12½c Q Aug. 10 Aug. 3	Penn Valley Crude Oil Co	15c Q Sep. 15 Sep. 1	Do ord reg.	30% Oct. 1 Aug. 20
Art Metal Works, Inc.	37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 15	Glens Falls Ins Co.	1.50 Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Petroleum Explor.	25c Q Sep. 15 Sep. 4	Pioneer Mill Co, Ltd.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Proc & Gamble Co 5% pf.	\$1.25 Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Parkersburg Corp.	20c Q Sep. 15 Sep. 1	Proc & Gamble Co 5% pf.	\$1.25 Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25
Atlantic & Ohio Teing Co \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 16	Glens Falls Ins Co.	1.50 Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pet Milk Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Pub St Reg Co 7% pf.	\$1.25 Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Patterson Sar Co.	25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Pub St Reg Co 7% pf.	\$1.25 Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25
Bangor Hyd-Elec 6% pf.	75c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Glens Falls Ins Co.	1.50 Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Phill & Tren RR Co.	\$2.50 Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Reliance Gr. Ltd 6½% pf.	\$1.625 Q Sep. 15 Sep. 1	Patterson Sar Co.	25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Reliance Gr. Ltd 6½% pf.	\$1.625 Q Sep. 15 Sep. 1
Do 6% pf.	75c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Godman (H.C.) 6% pf. \$1.50	Q Sep. 1 Aug. 24	Pill Milk Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pioneer Mill Co, Ltd.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15	Patterson Sar Co.	25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15
Bank of Nova Scotia.	.33 Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15	Grand Valley Brewing	.5c Sep. 28 Sep. 8	Pill Milk Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pioneer Mill Co, Ltd.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Do 2d pf.	.37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Reliance Gr. Ltd 6½% pf.	\$1.625 Q Sep. 15 Sep. 1
Bayuk Cigars	18½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 13	Great Nor Paper Co.	.25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Pilot Mill Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Richardson Co.	.40c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15
Do 1st pf.	.37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 13	Great Nor Paper Co.	.25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Pilot Mill Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Robt. K. Williams Co.	.37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15
Biltmore Hata 7% pf.	\$1.75 Q Sep. 1 Aug. 15	Great Nor Paper Co.	.25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Pilot Mill Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Robt. K. Williams Co.	.37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15
Birmingham Water Works Co	9½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 15	Great Nor Paper Co.	.25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Pilot Mill Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Robt. K. Williams Co.	.37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15
Calumet & Hecla Cons per Co.	20c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 1	Great Nor Paper Co.	.25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Pilot Mill Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Robt. K. Williams Co.	.37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15
Camp Corp.	10c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 15	Great Nor Paper Co.	.25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Pilot Mill Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Robt. K. Williams Co.	.37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15
Canadian Malting	37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 31	Great Nor Paper Co.	.25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Pilot Mill Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Robt. K. Williams Co.	.37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15
Can Indus, A (no par)	\$1.25 Q Oct. 31 Sep. 30	Great Nor Paper Co.	.25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Pilot Mill Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Robt. K. Williams Co.	.37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15
Do B (no par)	\$1.25 Q Oct. 31 Sep. 30	Great Nor Paper Co.	.25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Pilot Mill Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Robt. K. Williams Co.	.37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15
Do pf.	\$1.75 Q Oct. 15 Sep. 30	Great Nor Paper Co.	.25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Pilot Mill Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Robt. K. Williams Co.	.37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15
Can Perm Mort Corp (Toronto, Ont.)	\$2 Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15	Great Nor Paper Co.	.25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Pilot Mill Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Robt. K. Williams Co.	.37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15
Cdn West Natl Gas Lt, H & P 6% pf.	\$1.50 Q Sep. 1 Aug. 15	Great Nor Paper Co.	.25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Pilot Mill Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Robt. K. Williams Co.	.37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15
Com Co N.Y. 6% pf.	\$1.50 Q Sep. 1 Aug. 15	Great Nor Paper Co.	.25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Pilot Mill Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Robt. K. Williams Co.	.37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15
Cheapeake Corp.	75c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15	Great Nor Paper Co.	.25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Pilot Mill Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Robt. K. Williams Co.	.37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15
Chesapeake & Ohio	20c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15	Great Nor Paper Co.	.25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Pilot Mill Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Robt. K. Williams Co.	.37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15
Christiansen Sec Co 7% pf.	\$1.75 Q Oct. 1 Sep. 16	Great Nor Paper Co.	.25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Pilot Mill Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Robt. K. Williams Co.	.37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15
Cin-New Orl & Tex Pac	6½% pf.	Great Nor Paper Co.	.25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Pilot Mill Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Robt. K. Williams Co.	.37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15
Clark Equip pf.	\$1.75 Q Sep. 15 Sep. 27	Great Nor Paper Co.	.25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Pilot Mill Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Robt. K. Williams Co.	.37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15
Com Co N.Y. 6% pf.	\$1.50 Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Great Nor Paper Co.	.25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Pilot Mill Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Robt. K. Williams Co.	.37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15
Com Co N.Y. 6% pf.	\$1.50 Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Great Nor Paper Co.	.25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Pilot Mill Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Robt. K. Williams Co.	.37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15
Com Co N.Y. 6% pf.	\$1.50 Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Great Nor Paper Co.	.25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Pilot Mill Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Robt. K. Williams Co.	.37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15
Com Co N.Y. 6% pf.	\$1.50 Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Great Nor Paper Co.	.25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Pilot Mill Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Robt. K. Williams Co.	.37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15
Com Co N.Y. 6% pf.	\$1.50 Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Great Nor Paper Co.	.25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Pilot Mill Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Robt. K. Williams Co.	.37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15
Com Co N.Y. 6% pf.	\$1.50 Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Great Nor Paper Co.	.25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Pilot Mill Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Robt. K. Williams Co.	.37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15
Com Co N.Y. 6% pf.	\$1.50 Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Great Nor Paper Co.	.25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Pilot Mill Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Robt. K. Williams Co.	.37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15
Com Co N.Y. 6% pf.	\$1.50 Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Great Nor Paper Co.	.25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Pilot Mill Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Robt. K. Williams Co.	.37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15
Com Co N.Y. 6% pf.	\$1.50 Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Great Nor Paper Co.	.25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Pilot Mill Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Robt. K. Williams Co.	.37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15
Com Co N.Y. 6% pf.	\$1.50 Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Great Nor Paper Co.	.25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Pilot Mill Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Robt. K. Williams Co.	.37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15
Com Co N.Y. 6% pf.	\$1.50 Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Great Nor Paper Co.	.25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Pilot Mill Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Robt. K. Williams Co.	.37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15
Com Co N.Y. 6% pf.	\$1.50 Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Great Nor Paper Co.	.25c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 20	Pilot Mill Co.	25c Q Oct. 1 Sep. 10	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Robt. K. Williams Co.	.37½c Q Sep. 1 Aug. 25	Pilot Mill Co.	15c M Sep. 1 Aug. 21	Rice-Stit Dry Gds 1st pf. \$1.75	Q Oct. 1 Sep. 15
Com Co N.Y													

Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, Aug. 15

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS

Range, '36.	Sales	Range, '36.	Sales	TREASURY BONDS			NET			TREASURY BONDS			NET					
				High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	High.	Low.			
High.	Low.	in 1000s.		Net	354	30	6	Good H. S. & I. 7s, 1945	35%	35%	35%	35%	1061	991	118			
118.26	115.3	22	41s.	1947-52.	115.20	115.16	115.20	+	19	5	Grt C El P Jap 7s, 1944	96	95	95	-1%	34%	23%	118
112.21	109.0	393	3s.	1946-56.	112.2	111.24	112.00	+	4	6	Greek Govt 7s, 1964, pt pd.	30	30	30	-3%	30%	30	31%
108.25	106.17	138	3s.	1943-47.	108.28	108.20	108.27	+	.6	7	Do 6s, 1968, pt pd.	24	21	21	-1	84%	67	71
102.21	100.19	393	3s.	1944-54.	102.2	101.22	101.20	+	.4	8	Ann Arbor 1st 4s, 1995	19	19	19	-	30%	30	31%
100.9	100.17	18	3s.	1940-43.	108.28	108.20	108.27	+	.6	9	Ark & M Bt & T 5s, 1964	24	22	24	+	2%	2%	2%
108.9	100	109	3s.	1941-43.	108.30	108.27	108.29	+	.7	10	Armour & Co 4s, 1939	19	19	19	-	10%	10%	10%
108.6	105.12	109	3s.	1944-46.	108.6	108.00	108.4	+	.1	11	Armored Corp 4s, 1955	98	96	98	-2%	98%	96	98%
109.12	108.5	28	3s.	1944-46.	108.30	108.20	108.28	+	.7	12	Armored Corp 4s, 1950	115%	110%	116%	-1%	105%	105%	105%
108.15	104.24	103	3s.	1943-45.	108.18	108.8	108.16	+	.3	13	A. T. & S. Fe 4s, 1995	19	19	19	-	114%	113%	114%
106.18	103.19	1	3s.	1943-45.	106.18	106.12	106.12	+	.4	14	Do 4s, 1948	19	19	19	-	110%	110%	111%
108.24	103.24	10816	3s.	1946-49.	108.24	108.12	108.12	+	.4	15	Do adj 4s, 1995, std.	111	109	110	-1%	109%	109%	110%
105.04	102.20	125%	3s.	1951-55.	105.00	104.21	105.00	+	.9	16	Do 4s of 1905, 1955.	109%	109%	109%	-	112%	112%	112%
105.29	102.29	122	3s.	1946-48.	105.29	105.23	105.27	+	.7	17	Do 5s, 1948, 1962	106%	106%	106%	-	112%	112%	112%
102.26	100.00	457%	27s.	1953-60.	102.28	102.16	102.25	+	.7	18	Alt & Birn 4s, 1933	107	103	104	-4%	16%	15%	15%
101.24	100.22	306%	24s.	1948-51.	102.12	102.10	102.13	+	.3	19	Alt & Birn 4s, 1944	111%	105	114%	-1%	106%	106%	106%
104.7	100.31	258%	24s.	1951-54.	104.7	103.30	104.5	+	.4	20	Do 4s, 1948	109%	108	110%	-1%	108%	108%	108%
101.12	101.12	2	24s.	1951-54.	101.12	101.12	101.12	+	.1	21	Do 4s, 1948	108	107	107	-1%	107%	107%	107%

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE BONDS

Range, '36.	Sales	Range, '36.	Sales	Range, '36.	Sales	Range, '36.	Sales	Range, '36.	Sales	Range, '36.	Sales	Range, '36.	Sales	Range, '36.	Sales			
104.20	102.20	87%	31s.	1944-46.	104.26	104.10	104.16	+	.5	105	HAITI 6s, 1952	98%	98	98%	+	106%	105%	105%
103.16	100.26	218%	3s.	1944-47.	103.16	103.8	103.16	+	.7	106	Grt C El P Jap 7s, 1944	96	95	95	-1%	34%	23%	23%
104.5	101.20	15%	3s.	1942-47.	104.5	103.30	104.5	+	.7	107	Greek Govt 7s, 1964, pt pd.	30	30	30	-3%	106%	105%	105%
102.25	100.15	181	24s.	1951-54.	102.25	102.19	102.24	+	.3	108	Hungary 7s, 1944, Feb cp on.	45%	42%	45%	-3%	107%	107%	107%
101.12	101.12	2	24s.	1951-54.	101.12	101.12	101.12	+	.1	109	Do 4s, 1948	108	107	107	-1%	107%	107%	107%

HOME OWNERS LOAN BONDS

Range, '36.	Sales	Range, '36.	Sales	Range, '36.	Sales	Range, '36.	Sales	Range, '36.	Sales	Range, '36.	Sales	Range, '36.	Sales	Range, '36.	Sales			
103.10	100.77	3701%	3s.	1944-52.	103.10	103.00	103.10	+	.7	104	KARSTADT 6s, 1943, cfr.	35%	35%	35%	-	104%	104%	104%
101.29	99.16	503%	5s.	1939-49.	101.26	101.19	101.22	+	.1	105	Kreuz & Toll 5s, 1950, cfr.	103%	102%	102%	-1%	107%	107%	107%
101.29	99.17	89%	27s.	1942-44.	101.24	101.19	101.24	+	.1	106	Leipzig 7s, 1947	94%	93	93	-1%	103%	103%	103%
											Low A H E 4s, 1944.	97	97	97	-1%	100%	100%	100%
											Montecatini 7s, 1937	90%	90%	90%	-1%	109%	109%	109%

FOREIGN BONDS

Range, '36.	Sales	Range, '36.	Sales	Range, '36.	Sales	Range, '36.	Sales	Range, '36.	Sales	Range, '36.	Sales	Range, '36.	Sales	Range, '36.	Sales		
59.4	40%	120	ABITIBI P. & P. 5s, 1953	59.4	55%	52%	52%	-1%	107	N. S. WALES 5s, '57	105%	105	105	-	104%	104%	104%
100%	98	7	Akbari 5s, 1963	99	98%	98	98	-1%	108	Do 5s, 1958	105	104	104	-1%	107%	107%	107%
98.0	90%	3	Alpine Mtns 5s, 1955	98.0	97%	98	98	-1%	109	Met Water 5s, 1960	103%	102	102	-1%	104%	104%	104%
111.7	70%	10	Antioquia 7s, 1945	111.7	97%	98	98	-1%	110	Do 5s, 1958	104%	103	103	-1%	103%	103%	103%
111.8	70%	6	Do 7s, B, 1945	111.8	97%	98	98	-1%	111	Do 5s, F 5s, 1963	102%	101	101	-1%	102%	102%	102%
111.8	81%	1	Do 7s, C, 1945	111.8	97%	98	98	-1%	112	Do 6s, 1943	101%	100	100	-1%	101%	101%	101%
10.7	76%	6	Do 1st 7s, 1957	10.7	84%	84	84	-1%	113	Do 6s, 1944	106%	105	105	-1%	105%	105%	105%
10.7	76%	6	Do 3d 7s, 1957	10.7	84%	84	84	-1%	114	Do 6s, 1944	106%	105	105	-1%	105%	105%	105%
10.7	76%	17	Do 4s 7s, 1957	10.7	84%	84	84	-1%	115	Do 6s, 1944	106%	105	105	-1%	105%	105%	105%
10.7	76%	17	Do 4s 7s, 1957	10.7	84%	84	84	-1%	116	Do 6s, 1944	106%	105	105	-1%	105%	105%	105%
10.7	76%	17	Do 4s 7s, 1957	10.7	84%	84	84	-1%	117	Do 6s, 1944	106%	105	105	-1%	105%	105%	105%
10.7	76%	17	Do 4s 7s, 1957	10.7	84%	84	84	-1%	118	Do 6s, 1944	106%	105	105	-1%	105%	105%	105%
10.7	76%	17	Do 4s 7s, 1957	10.7	84%	84	84	-1%	119	Do 6s, 1944	106%	105	105	-1%	105%	105%	105%
10.7	76%	17	Do 4s 7s, 1957	10.7	84%	84	84	-1%	120	Do 6s, 1944	106%	105	105	-1%	105%	10	

Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Range, '36.	Sales	Net	Range, '36.	Sales	Net	Range, '36.	Sales	Net		
High.	Low.	in 1000s.	High.	Low.	in 1000s.	High.	Low.	in 1000s.		
105%	32	Chi. & W I cons 4s, 1952.	104% 103%	104	8	Iowa C 1st ref 4s, 1951....	*4	2%	2%	
86%	73	Childs Co 4s, 1943.	83%	81	83%	+ 1%	4	1%	2%	
103%	16	Chile Cop deb 5s, 1947.	102% 102%	102	100%	-	96% 84%	34	JAMEST. F & C 4s, 1959....	
105%	100%	Cin G & El 4s, A, 1968.	100% 100%	100	100%	-	96% 96%	96%	Jones & L 4%4s, A, 1961....	
113%	107%	Chi Un Term 5s, 1957.	110% 110%	110	104%	-	102% 102%	10	103% 96%	10
107%	106%	Do 3%4s, D, 1971.	108% 108%	108	106%	-	53%	40%	K. C. F. S. & M. 4s, 36....	
94%	95%	C. C. & S. L gen 4s, 1993.	103% 102%	103	102	-	53%	37%	* 85% 54% 54%	
119%	111%	Co. gen 5s, B, 1963.	118% 118%	118	118	-	113% 110%	23	K. C. F. S. & M. 4s, 36, cts.	
105%	103%	2 Do ref 6s, C, 1941.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	97% 96%	23	K. C. P. & L. 4%4s, 1961....	
89%	84%	2 Do ref 4%4s, D, 1968.	101% 100%	101	96%	-	96% 95%	23	K. C. S. & M. 4s, 36, cts.	
88%	86%	2 Do ref 4%4s, E, 1977.	95% 94%	94	94%	-	96% 95%	23	Do ref 4%4s, imp. 1950....	
107%	101%	Do St L div 4s, 1990.	100% 100%	100	100%	-	109% 107%	20	K. C. T. 1st 4s, 1960....	
111%	105%	Clev Chiffs I 4%4s, 1950.	106% 106%	106	106%	-	108% 104%	10	K. G. & El 4%4s, 1980....	
112%	108%	Clev Short L 4%4s, 1961.	111% 111%	111	110%	-	104% 102%	10	K. G. & El 4%4s, 1980....	
104%	95%	Clev Un Ter 4%4s, 1977.	104% 103%	104	102%	-	105% 104%	10	Kendall 5%4s, 1948, w. w.	
111%	105%	Do 5%4s, A, 1972.	111% 110%	110	109%	-	103% 103%	10	Kings Co E & P pur. mon.	
112%	105%	Clev Un Ter 4%4s, 1977.	104% 103%	104	102%	-	106% 105%	10	Kings Co L 1st ref 5s, 1954....	
105%	100%	Do 5%4s, B, 1972.	108% 107%	108	107%	-	100% 100%	10	Kings Co L 1st ref 5s, 1954....	
85%	65%	Col Oil 6s, 1938.	113% 104%	113	104%	-	112% 112%	1	Kings Found 4s, 45....	
87%	84%	Col. In col tr 5s, 1934.	118% 84%	84	81	-	87% 65	4	LACLEDE G 6s, A, '42....	
80%	59%	Col & So 4%4s, 1980.	75% 74%	74	74	-	100% 94%	90	Do 5%4s, C, '39....	
105%	98%	Col & G. E. 5s, 1961.	105% 104%	104	104%	-	73% 71%	23	Do 5%4s, C, '53....	
105%	99%	Do 5s, 1952, April.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	80% 64%	21	Do 5%4s, D, 1960....	
112%	110%	Con Inv Tr 5s, 1949.	110% 110%	110	110%	-	105% 99%	5	Do 5%4s, E, '97, reg....	
106%	104%	Con R & L ref 4%4s, 1951.	106% 105%	106	105%	-	35% 21%	28	Lancaster Natr 6s, '54....	
108%	105%	Con R & L ref 4%4s, 1951.	107% 106%	107	106%	-	102% 102%	10	Leh L. C. N. 4%4s, A, '54....	
107%	104%	Con Ed N Y 3%4s, 1946.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	101% 101%	10	Do 5%4s, C, '54....	
105%	103%	Con Ed N Y 3%4s, 1946.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	105% 104%	5	Leh N.Y. 4s, 1958....	
102%	104%	Con Ed N Y 3%4s, 1956.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	98% 98%	38	Leh Val Coal 6s, '38....	
62%	42%	Con Coal Del 5s, 1960.	45% 43%	45	43%	-	100% 99%	100	Leh Val Coal 6s, '38....	
107%	104%	Con Pow 3%4s, 1965.	106% 105%	106	105%	-	100% 99%	100	Leh Val Coal 6s, '38....	
105%	107%	Do 3%4s, 1965.	108% 108%	108	107%	-	60% 54%	40	Leh Val Coal 6s, '38....	
103%	103%	Do 3%4s, 1970.	68% 53%	68	53	-	100% 99%	100	Leh Val Coal 6s, '38....	
103%	102%	Container deb 5s, 1943.	104% 104%	104	104%	-	97% 82%	3	Leh Val Har 5s, '54....	
105%	103%	Container deb 5s, 1943.	104% 104%	104	104%	-	98% 81%	5	Leh V. N. Y. gtd 4%4s, 40....	
107%	104%	Con Ed N Y 3%4s, 1956.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	100% 98%	50	Leh V. P. (Pa) cons 4s, 2003....	
105%	103%	Con Ed N Y 3%4s, 1946.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	100% 98%	50	Leh V. P. (Pa) cons 4s, 2003....	
102%	104%	Con Ed N Y 3%4s, 1946.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	98% 97%	19	Leh Val Coal 6s, '38....	
105%	102%	Con Ed N Y 3%4s, 1946.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	100% 99%	100	Leh Val Coal 6s, '38....	
107%	104%	Con Ed N Y 3%4s, 1946.	107% 106%	107	106%	-	100% 99%	100	Leh Val Coal 6s, '38....	
104%	101%	Con Ed N Y 3%4s, 1946.	101% 101%	101	101%	-	100% 99%	100	Leh Val Coal 6s, '38....	
107%	104%	DAYTON P & L 3%4s, 1960.	107% 107%	107	107%	-	100% 99%	100	Leh Val Coal 6s, '38....	
104%	78%	Do 5%4s, 1937.	83% 83%	83	83%	-	124% 115%	4	Leh & E. Ry 5s, '65....	
102%	98%	Denver G & E 5s, 1951.	101% 101%	101	101%	-	137% 131%	3	Liggitt & My 7s, '44....	
108%	105%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	106% 104%	106	104%	-	98% 96%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
105%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
103%	97%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	103% 102%	103	102%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
105%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
108%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	108% 107%	108	107%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
105%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
103%	97%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	103% 102%	103	102%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
105%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
108%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	108% 107%	108	107%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
105%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
108%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	108% 107%	108	107%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
105%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
108%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	108% 107%	108	107%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
105%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
108%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	108% 107%	108	107%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
105%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
108%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	108% 107%	108	107%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
105%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
108%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	108% 107%	108	107%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
105%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
108%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	108% 107%	108	107%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
105%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
108%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	108% 107%	108	107%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
105%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
108%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	108% 107%	108	107%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
105%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
108%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	108% 107%	108	107%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
105%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
108%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	108% 107%	108	107%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
105%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
108%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	108% 107%	108	107%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
105%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
108%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	108% 107%	108	107%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
105%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
108%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	108% 107%	108	107%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
105%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
108%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	108% 107%	108	107%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
105%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
108%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	108% 107%	108	107%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
105%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
108%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	108% 107%	108	107%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
105%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
108%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	108% 107%	108	107%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
105%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
108%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	108% 107%	108	107%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
105%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
108%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	108% 107%	108	107%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
105%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
108%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	108% 107%	108	107%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
105%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
108%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	108% 107%	108	107%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
105%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
108%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	108% 107%	108	107%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
105%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
108%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	108% 107%	108	107%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
105%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
108%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	108% 107%	108	107%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
105%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
108%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	108% 107%	108	107%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	
105%	99%	Do 5%4s, 1951.	105% 104%	105	104%	-	104% 103%	1	Low's 3%4s, '46....	

Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Selling flat due to default in principal, interest or both
Selling flat for partial default on other property

Selling flat for partial default or other reasons.
Negotiability impaired by maturity.

Companies reported in receivership or

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, Aug. 15

Stocks and bonds marked with an asterisk are fully listed on the Curb Exchange; others are dealt in as unlisted issues.

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

1936—Stock and Dividend in Dollars.										1936—Stock and Dividend in Dollars.										1936—Stock and Dividend in Dollars.									
High.	Low.	Net	Sales		High.	Low.	Net	Sales		High.	Low.	Net	Sales		High.	Low.	Net	Sales		High.	Low.	Net	Sales						
		Chge.	in 1000s.				Chge.	in 1000s.				Chge.	in 1000s.			Chge.	in 1000s.					Chge.	in 1000s.						
21 1/2	12	Gen Invst Corp	1/4	1/4	1/4	+ 1/4	5,100	21 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	+ 1/4	400	40 1/2	32 1/2	So Penn Oil (1/2)	39 1/2	39	39 1/2	—	1,200								
58	40	Do pf	58	58	49	+ 1/2	58	27 1/2	25 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	+ 1/2	1,000	41 1/2	34 1/2	So Cu Edison pt pf (1/2)	38 1/2	38	38 1/2	+ 1/2	60								
1/2	1/2	Do war	—	—	—	—	—	90 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	+ 1/2	900	28 1/2	25 1/2	Do B (1/2)	28 1/2	28	28 1/2	+ 1/2	100								
91	71	Gen Out Ady pf	91	54	89	+ 5	625	87	84	86 1/2	86 1/2	+ 1/2	4,700	28 1/2	25 1/2	Do B (1/2)	28 1/2	28	28 1/2	+ 1/2	500								
83	67	Gen Pub Sv pt (25)	83	30	83	+ 1/2	140	51	44	44	44	+ 1/2	2,500	6 1/2	2 1/2	So Cu Pw, A	5	5	5	—	200								
2 1/2	1	Gen Rayon, Ltd. A.	1/2	1/2	1/2	+ 1/2	300	30	23	23	23	+ 1/2	1,300	7 1/2	3 1/2	So New Eng Tel (6)	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	+ 1/2	10								
19 1/2	12 1/2	Gen Teleph (450c)	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	+ 1/2	1,100	15 1/2	9	7	7	7	+ 1/2	1,200	7 1/2	3 1/2	So Union Gas	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	+ 1/2	300							
93	68 1/2	Gen Tire & Rubber	75 1/2	72 1/2	74 1/2	+ 1/2	375	8	7	7	7	+ 1/2	100	12 1/2	6 1/2	So Royalty (40c)	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/2	1,900								
102	85	Do pf A (6)	97 1/2	55	95 1/2	+ 1/2	110	15 1/2	10	10	10	10	+ 1/2	2,100	11 1/2	6 1/2	So Union Radio	3 1/2	3	3 1/2	+ 1/2	300							
90 1/2	79 1/2	Georgia Pow pf (6)	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	+ 1/2	75	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+ 1/2	3,100	10 1/2	5	So Cal Pw, A	5	5	5	—	200								
5 1/2	5	Gilber (A C)	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	+ 1/2	200	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+ 1/2	100	32 1/2	29 1/2	So D Cd Co (a20c)	9 1/2	9	9 1/2	+ 1/2	2,300								
32 1/2	24 1/2	Glidden Alden Coal (1)	16	14	15 1/2	+ 1/2	4,000	19	17	17	17	+ 1/2	300	1 1/2	1 1/2	Standard Brewing	17 1/2	17	17	+ 1/2	100								
39 1/2	24	Godchaux Sug. A (450c)	170	19	19	+ 1/2	300	16	9	9	9	+ 1/2	1,000	18 1/2	12 1/2	Stand Bredg cv pf	14 1/2	14	14 1/2	+ 1/2	250								
20	8	Do B	20	19	19	+ 1/2	200	4 1/2	2	2	2	+ 1/2	300	4 1/2	4 1/2	Stand Inv pf w w	44 1/2	44	44 1/2	+ 1/2	100								
4 1/2	2 1/2	Goldfield Consol	31 1/2	31	31	+ 1/2	100	12 1/2	2	2	2	+ 1/2	300	12 1/2	7 1/2	Stand Oil Ky (1)	19 1/2	19	19 1/2	+ 1/2	2,700								
21 1/2	18	Gorham, Inc. A.	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	+ 1/2	200	10 1/2	6	6	6	+ 1/2	400	11 1/2	7 1/2	Stand Oil Neb (2)	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/2	4,000								
16	10	Grand R Var (80c)	14 1/2	13	13	+ 1/2	1,500	92 1/2	69	69	69	+ 1/2	800	36 1/2	31 1/2	Stand Oil Ohio (a25c)	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	+ 1/2	1,300								
4 1/2	2	Grand Nat Film	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	+ 1/2	31,900	6 1/2	5	5	5	+ 1/2	200	10 1/2	7 1/2	Stand Oil Okla (5)	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	+ 1/2	50								
32 1/2	17	Granite P (1)	23 1/2	21	21 1/2	+ 1/2	2,400	98 1/2	98	98	98	+ 1/2	500	2 1/2	2 1/2	Stand Pw & L	3 1/2	3	3 1/2	+ 1/2	1,400								
13 1/2	10 1/2	Gr A & T nc (1)	12 1/2	11	11 1/2	+ 1/2	80	3 1/2	2	2	2	+ 1/2	500	22 1/2	22 1/2	Standard Minn	17 1/2	17	17	+ 1/2	100								
12 1/2	12	Do 1st pf (7)	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	+ 1/2	100	3 1/2	2	2	2	+ 1/2	500	15 1/2	13 1/2	Stein A & Co (1)	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2	100								
36 1/2	24	Great Nor Paper (1)	34	34	34	+ 1/2	1,200	105 1/2	96	96	96	+ 1/2	500	12 1/2	12 1/2	Stechi Bros Stores	6 1/2	6	6 1/2	+ 1/2	1,200								
10 1/2	6 1/2	Greenfield Tap & Die	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/2	2,000	20 1/2	14	14	14	+ 1/2	500	12 1/2	12 1/2	Do B St 2d pf	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	+ 1/2	50								
3 1/2	1 1/2	Groc St Fr.	2 1/2	2	2 1/2	+ 1/2	800	123 1/2	116	116	116	+ 1/2	50	7 1/2	7 1/2	Steri Brew (a25c)	6 1/2	6	6 1/2	+ 1/2	1,300								
1 1/2	1	Guardian Investors	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	+ 1/2	300	61	42	42	42	+ 1/2	300	3 1/2	3 1/2	Sterling Inc (a5c)	3 1/2	3	3 1/2	+ 1/2	3,300								
95	72	Gulf Oil (1)	90	87	87	+ 1/2	2,600	61 1/2	42	42	42	+ 1/2	800	10 1/2	7 1/2	Stetson (J B)	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	+ 1/2	25								
8 1/2	5	Hall Lamp (a20c)	6 1/2	6	6 1/2	+ 1/2	400	75 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	+ 1/2	26,800	28 1/2	26 1/2	Stroeh & Co (a75c)	28 1/2	28	28 1/2	+ 1/2	4,300								
72 1/2	68	Hartford El Co (2.75)	70	70	70	+ 1/2	25	6 1/2	1	1	1	+ 1/2	500	5 1/2	5 1/2	State Motor Car	2 1/2	2	2 1/2	+ 1/2	4,300								
6 1/2	5	Hartford Brew	3 1/2	3	3 1/2	+ 1/2	2,000	10 1/2	8	8	8	+ 1/2	500	22 1/2	22 1/2	State Minn	18 1/2	18	18 1/2	+ 1/2	4,300								
10 1/2	10	Hastings Corp (3)	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	+ 1/2	2,700	10 1/2	9	9	9	+ 1/2	500	38	38	Sunray Brewing	22 1/2	22	22 1/2	+ 1/2	22,000								
17 1/2	10 1/2	Hecla Min (90c)	12 1/2	11	12 1/2	+ 1/2	500	44 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	+ 1/2	500	12 1/2	12 1/2	Sunshine Min (2)	16 1/2	14	16 1/2	+ 1/2	17,900								
55	42	Heyden Ch Co (1)	45	47	47	+ 1/2	200	3 1/2	2	2	2	+ 1/2	7,300	7 1/2	5 1/2	Swan Finch Oil	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	+ 1/2	2,300								
17 1/2	13 1/2	Hollinger Gld (185c)	14 1/2	14	14 1/2	+ 1/2	13,400	5 1/2	3	3	3	+ 1/2	6,100	6 1/2	5 1/2	Tech Inc El pf (40c)	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/2	400								
39 1/2	29	Horn & Hardt (11.60)	35 1/2	34	35 1/2	+ 1/2	50	5 1/2	3	3	3	+ 1/2	900	5 1/2	5 1/2	Tech Hughes (a70c)	5 1/2	5	5 1/2	+ 1/2	7,100								
11 1/2	10 5	Do pf (7)	11 1/2	11	11 1/2	+ 1/2	20	62	54	54	54	+ 1/2	1,000	5 1/2	5 1/2	Tenn Corp (a5c)	5 1/2	5	5 1/2	+ 1/2	1,200								
28 1/2	22 1/2	Hud B M & S (1)	25 1/2	25	25 1/2	+ 1/2	7,200	8 1/2	3	3	3	+ 1/2	500	5 1/2	5 1/2	Tampa Elec (2.24)	52 1/2	52	52 1/2	+ 1/2	175								
76 1/2	57	Humble Oil (1)	67 1/2	67	68 1/2	+ 1/2	6,100	90	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	+ 1/2	500	38 1/2	38 1/2	Tastey's Inc. A. Del	36 1/2	36	36 1/2	+ 1/2	100								
40 1/2	36	Hudson's of Ind 7% pf stp (d)	12 1/2	12	9 1/2	+ 1/2	1,000	91 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	500	4 1/2	4 1/2	Taylor Dist (b5c)	4 1/2	4	4 1/2	+ 1/2	3,600								
9 1/2	5	Hudson's Sec	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	+ 1/2	100	38	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/2	500	12 1/2	12 1/2	Technicolor, Inc	28 1/2	28	28 1/2	+ 1/2	71,500								
7 1/2	2	Huyge Food Prod	4 1/2	4	4 1/2	+ 1/2	1,900	20 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2	500	6 1/2	6 1/2	Teek Hughes (a40c)	6 1/2	6	6 1/2										

Friday, August 21, 1936

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

1936.— Stock and Dividend		Stock and Dividend		Net Sales		Range 1936.		Net Sales		Range 1936.		Net Sales	
High.	Low.	In Dollars.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	in 1000s.	
65%	55%	Asse Elec. 4 1/2%. 1933.	61%	60%	61%	—	68	108%	101	Kentucky Ut 6 1/2%. D. '48.	108%	106%	106%
51	22	Asse G & E 6 1/2%. '48.	48%	48%	48%	—	2	103	95%	No Do 54. F. 1935.	102%	102%	102%
54	27	Do 4 1/2%. 1949.	48%	47%	47%	—	33	100	90	No Do 54. H. 1961.	99%	99%	99%
57%	30	Do 5s. 1950.	50%	49%	49%	—	41	99	90	No Do 54. I. 1969.	98%	98%	98%
57	29	Do 5s. 1968.	50%	49%	49%	—	65	104%	103%	Kimberly Clk 5s. A. '43.	103%	103%	103%
80%	35%	Do 5s. in cts.	49%	49%	49%	—	2	104%	102%	Kopp G & Coke 5s. '47.	104	104	104
59	33	Do 5s. 1977.	55	54%	54%	—	8	106%	103%	Do 54s. 1950.	105%	105%	105%
93	75	Asse Rayon 5s. 1950.	92	91	91	—	22	112%	108%	LEH POW SEC 6s. A. 2026.	111%	111	111
91%	78	Asse T & T 3 1/2%. A. '55.	87%	87%	87%	—	14	104%	102%	Lexington Ut 5s. '52.	103%	103%	103%
104	100%	Atlanta G & L 4 1/2%. '55.	102%	102%	102%	—	1	104%	102%	Libby, McNeil & St. 5s. '42.	105%	105%	105%
103	94%	Atlanta Plywood 5s. A. '43.	100	99	100	+ 1	17	104%	102%	Long Ss. Gas 5s. '36.	103%	103%	103%
100	79	BALDWIN L. 6s. '38. w. stdp.	99%	98%	98%	+ 2%	5	107%	104%	La Pow & Lt 5s. '37.	105%	105%	105%
108	77	Do 6s. '38. w. stdp.	98%	98%	98%	—	68	104%	102%	Lake City 5s. A. '47.	104	104	104
100%	73	Do 6s. 1938. x w. stdp.	97%	96	96	—	3	105%	102%	Lake City 5s. A. '47.	104	104	104
95%	75	Do 6s. '38. x w. stdp.	97%	96	96	—	20	104%	101%	Manitoba P 54s. '51.	87%	85	87
111	11%	Barb. Co. 5s. A. '55.	118%	115%	115%	—	10	104%	101%	McCard Rad. 6s. '43.	102%	102%	102%
121	116	Do 5s. B. 1957.	120%	120%	120%	—	6	104%	101%	Men P & L 5s. A. '48.	104%	104%	104%
123%	118%	Do 5s. C. 1960.	122%	122%	122%	—	6	104%	101%	Mid Star Pet. 5s. '45.	99%	99%	99%
145	134	Beth Steel 6s. 1958.	141	141	141	+ 1	2	105%	104%	Middle R. 6s. '43.	95%	94%	95%
107	105%	Bing' L. H. & P. 5s. '46.	106%	106%	106%	—	11	106%	104%	Milwaukee G. Ls. '44.	105%	105%	105%
96%	89%	Birm El 4 1/2%. 1968.	98%	95%	95%	—	101	102%	Minn Pow & L 5s. '44.	102%	101%	101%	
87%	76	Burn Gas 5s. 1959.	85%	85%	85%	—	4	106%	104%	Miss Pow 5s. '55.	92%	92%	92%
109	105%	Buff Gen Els. 5s. '39.	107%	107%	107%	—	2	102%	98%	Miss Pow & L 5s. '57.	97%	97%	97%
108	104	Do 5s. A. 1956.	105	104%	104%	+ 1%	2	98%	95%	Miss Pow 5s. '55.	92%	92%	92%
105%	102%	CAN N PW 5s. A. '33.	105%	105%	105%	—	33	107%	105%	Miss Riv F G 5s. '44. xw.	105%	105%	105%
116%	109%	Can Pac 6s. 1943.	113%	112%	112%	—	34	109%	107%	Miss River Power 5s.	108%	108%	108%
104%	98%	Carol P & L 5s. 1956.	104%	104%	104%	—	69	108%	106%	M P & L 54s. A. 1955.	107%	107%	107%
113%	111%	Cedars R M & P 5s. 1953.	113	112%	112%	—	7	106%	104%	M Pub Ss. 5s. A. 1947.	74%	74%	74%
107%	105%	Cent Ariz L & P 5s. 1960.	107	106%	106%	—	17	101%	99%	Montana Dakota U 54s. '44.	97%	97%	97%
105%	100%	Cent Ill P 5s. E. 1956.	104	103%	103%	—	12	107%	107%	NAT P & L 6s. A. 2026.	105%	105%	105%
104%	94%	Do 4 1/2%. F. 1957.	103%	103%	103%	—	125	107%	107%	No Do 5s. B. 2030.	96%	95%	95%
103%	93%	Do 4 1/2%. G. 1957.	103%	103%	103%	—	27	95%	95%	No P S 5s. 1978. c o d.	36%	33	36%
103%	93%	Do 4 1/2%. H. 1957.	104%	104%	104%	—	19	104%	102%	Nebraska Power 4 1/2%. 1951.	108%	108%	108%
102%	96	Gen O & L 5s. A. 1960.	102%	102%	102%	—	35	112%	110%	No Do 5s. A. 2022.	122	122	122
95	82%	Gen Pow 5s. A. 1957.	95%	94%	94%	—	104	125%	117%	Neisner Bro. 6s. 1948.	107%	107%	107%
75%	61	Gen Sta El 5s. 1958.	72%	70%	70%	—	63	98%	98%	Neiva Co. Elec 5s. 1958.	103%	103%	103%
78%	62%	Do 5s. 1954. x w.	74%	73%	73%	—	145	79%	79%	England G & E 6s. '47.	75	75	75
80%	65%	Do 5s. P 5s. '53.	73%	71%	71%	—	40	79%	79%	Englewood 6s. A. 1948.	75	75	75
106%	104%	Do 5s. T 5s. A. 1970.	105	105	105	—	12	99%	95%	Englewood 6s. A. 1948.	90%	90%	90%
106%	104%	Do 5s. T 5s. A. 1970.	105	105	105	—	12	102%	98%	England Power 5s. '48.	98%	98%	98%
104%	101%	Do 5s. T 5s. A. 1970.	105	105	105	—	4	91%	91%	England Power 5s. '48.	90%	90%	90%
104%	101%	Do 5s. T 5s. A. 1970.	105	105	105	—	4	91%	91%	England Power 5s. '48.	90%	90%	90%
80%	67	Do R. 5s. 27. c o d.	74	73	73	—	24	86%	86%	England Power 5s. '48.	84%	84%	84%
98%	84%	Do R. 5s. 27. c o d.	98	96	96	—	11	97%	97%	England Power 5s. '48.	94%	94%	94%
90%	93	Do R. 5s. B. 1955.	100	99%	100	—	19	104%	102%	No Do 5s. D. 1960.	105%	105%	105%
85%	69%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	83	82%	83	—	217	105%	104%	No Do 5s. E. 1970.	103%	103%	103%
103%	97%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	102	102%	102%	—	4	108%	107%	No Do 5s. F. 1960.	105%	105%	105%
105%	102%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	27	97%	96%	No Do 5s. G. 1960.	105%	105%	105%
104%	99%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	102	102%	102%	—	2	107%	107%	No Do 5s. H. 1960.	105%	105%	105%
104%	99%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	102	102%	102%	—	45	108%	107%	No Do 5s. I. 1960.	105%	105%	105%
104%	99%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	102	102%	102%	—	106	108%	107%	No Do 5s. J. 1960.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	30	105%	104%	No Do 5s. K. 1960.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. L. 1960.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. M. 1960.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. N. 1960.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. O. 1960.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. P. 1960.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. Q. 1960.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. R. 1960.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. S. 1960.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. T. 1960.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. U. 1960.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. V. 1960.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. W. 1960.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. X. 1960.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. Y. 1960.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. Z. 1960.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. A. 1961.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. B. 1961.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. C. 1961.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. D. 1961.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. E. 1961.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. F. 1961.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. G. 1961.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. H. 1961.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. I. 1961.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. J. 1961.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. K. 1961.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. L. 1961.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. M. 1961.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. N. 1961.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. O. 1961.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. P. 1961.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. Q. 1961.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103%	—	3	107%	106%	No Do 5s. R. 1961.	105%	105%	105%
113%	109%	Do 5s. C. 1966.	103	103%	103								

30 YEARS of Economic Fluctuations on One Chart

The *Annalist* has prepared a chart showing business activity, wholesale commodity prices and industrial stock prices from 1854 to date; bond yields from 1857 to date and commercial paper rates from 1882 to date.

This finely printed chart, $25\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in size, is suitable for all practical purposes.

is suitable as a wall or desk chart. It can be kept up to date with figures published currently in *The Annalist*.

50 Cents Postpaid

(This one cent sales tax in New York City.)

The ANNALIST
TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK

Transactions on Out-of-Town Markets

Week Ended

Saturday, Aug. 15

Chicago				Chicago			
STOCK EXCHANGE				STOCK EXCHANGE			
STOCKS				STOCKS			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200 Ahb Lab n	56%	55%	55%	8,250 Merch&M A	714	6%	714
10,500 Adv Alu.	8%	7%	8%	550 Do pf	35	32	35
350 Allied Pr.	16	15%	15%	900 Mickelb F.	2%	2%	6
200 Do A	23	23	22	7,000 Mid-West	12%	10%	10%
1,480 Am P Sv pf	44	34%	42%	23,000 Do war.	6%	5%	5%
5,800 Armour	5%	5%	3%	1,970 Mid. Un.	4%	4%	4%
1,050 Astro Inv.	14%	13%	14%	170 Do pf	2%	2%	2%
1,750 Astro Inv.	45%	41%	47%	30 M U 7% pl	2%	2%	2%
3,550 Bas-Bt	15%	14	14	710 Mill & Hif. pl.	8%	4%	4%
2,250 Bendix Av.	26%	25%	25%	150 Modine	45%	45%	1
3,750 Berg Br.	13%	12%	12%	300 Motor Mfg A	251	24%	24%
700 Binks	9%	7%	8	800 Wachman S	16%	16	16
1,800 Bliss & L.	25%	27%	27%	1,900 Natl Gyps.	52%	53%	5
500 Borg War.	75%	73	72	250 Nat Leath.	1%	1%	1%
200 Brach	28	28	28	600 Natl Pres C	16	15%	16
50 BP&W A pf	28	28	28	960 Natl R I pf	7%	7%	7%
1,120 Do B	24%	20	21%	100 Natl-Stand.	46	46	46
1,350 Bruce E L	14%	13%	14%	1,050 Noblitt-Sp.	34%	33%	33%
4,950 Butler	11%	10	11%	250 N Am Car.	2%	2%	2%
380 C C pf	2%	1%	2%	700 N Am Ind.	24	25%	1
1,040 Cen IPs pf	63%	61	63%	200 N W Ut. pi	60	60	60
450 Cen II Sec	14%	14%	14%	330 Do 7% pf	23	24	24
550 Do pf	18%	13	14	4,350 N W Banc.	10%	9%	9%
14,350 C&B W U	1%	2%	2%	300 G&E pf	110%	110%	110%
1,420 Do pl	40%	38%	40	100 Ontario	18	18	18
680 Do pl pf	80%	75	80%	100 Oshkosh Ov	11%	11%	11%
290 CS Pl pf	17%	16	18%	70 Do pf	29	27	26
34,950 Chicago	5%	4%	4%	250 Parker F	12	12	12
1,150 Do pf	50	49%	49%	450 Pneumatic C.	1%	1%	1%
800 Chi Fl Sh.	49%	49%	49%	300 Penn G&E	17%	17%	17%
150 Chi M Ord.	28%	28%	28%	500 Peri Circ.	35%	35%	35%
200 Chi Y Cab	26%	26%	26%	6,150 Pines Win.	4%	4	4
13,450 Cir Serv.	4%	4%	4%	300 Potter	3%	3	3
80 Coiens S	32	31%	32	5,600 Prima	3	2	2
1,460 Con Ed Ed. W Ed.	108	104%	105%	400 Public Svc.	70	68	70
3,000 Con Bis	11%	10%	11%	1,300 Do Do p.	714	67	714
350 Consumers	3%	3%	3%	50 Do 6% pf	15%	15%	15%
200 Cont Stl.	33%	33	33	60 Do 1% pf	11%	11%	11%
7,700 Cord	4%	4%	4%	100 Do pf	146	144	144
2,300 Crane	36%	35	36%	350 Rayth vtc.	4%	3%	3%
250 Do pf	13%	12%	13%	4,900 Reliance	23	20%	22%
130 Curtis Lt.	7%	7%	7%	50 Ross G&T.	24%	24%	24%
3,500 Dillab Rub	15%	14%	14%	500 RLNSYNS	82	81	81
750 Do A	28	28	28	150 Sang El.	65	65	65
160 Dexter & C	7%	7	7	1,700 Schwitz C.	22%	20%	21
480 Dexter	15%	15	18	270 Signature Stl.	10%	10%	10%
500 Dixie-Vor.	20	20	20	140 Do pf	284	284	284
150 Do A	40	39%	39%	140 Do pf	284	284	284
2,000 ECO CDS.	17%	16	16%	300 Sylverst	25%	25%	25%
620 Eddy Pap.	27	27	27	60 ScoloPub A	4%	4%	4%
1,450 El House	15	14	14	320 SW L&P pf	90%	89	89
100 Elgin Natl W.	38	38	38	800 Std Dr.	4%	3%	3%
250 Elkhorn	16%	16%	16%	950 Do pf	14%	13%	13%
43,000 Gen Hou N	13%	11	12%	350 Storkline F	7%	7	7
2,500 Gedochau A	36	36	36	3,650 Swift	21%	21%	21%
1,350 Do B	19%	18	19	3,400 Swift Ind.	33%	31	33%
2,400 Goldbl	32%	30	30%	6000 Wm J R	9%	9%	9%
3,000 Galt Lak Dr	29%	28%	28%	1,100 Wm Rad.	3%	3	3%
1,700 Hall Pr.	11	11	11	1,000 Util & Ind.	1	1	1
1,550 Heilmel G	12%	11	12%	1,600 Viking P pf	40	40	40
300 Hilti P w w	26%	26	26	1,750 Wahl	5	5	5
200 Horm	18	17%	17%	560 Walgreen	34	33%	33%
5,550 Houd-her B	28%	25%	28%	850 Will O-M-D	14%	14%	14%
1,111 Illi Brich	10%	10	10	100 Wleblow Stl.	17%	17%	17%
30 Ill N U pf	107%	107%	107%	500 Wm Bkshrs	6%	6%	6%
30 Int P S pf	18%	17%	17%	8,850 Zenith	35%	35%	35%
200 Iron Fire.	27%	26%	27%				
2,650 Jarvis W B 22%	22%	21	22%				
150 Jeffers	1%	1	1				
130 Kline St.	43	41%	43				
450 Kratz Dr.	41	40%	41				
8,250 Kellogg Sb	11%	10%	10%				
140 Do pf n. 108	104	108					
760 K U r c pf	41%	40%	41				
30 Do 6% pf	87%	85	87%				
1,550 K-R T&L	13	12%	12%				
800 Kings Br.	21%	18%	18%				
110 Lasalle Ext.	1%	1%	1%				
340 Lathrop	6%	6%	6%				
10 Do pf	28	28	28				
1,900 L-M&C & L 10%	9%	9%	9%				
1,900 Lincoln Pr.	12%	12	12				
100 Do pf	47%	46%	47%				
100 Lindsay Lt.	4%	4%	4%				
100 Lion Oil R.	14%	13%	14%				
350 Loudon P.	4%	4%	4%				
150 Lynch	41	41	41				
1,780 M & P D	14%	14%	14%				
1,650 March Fld.	15%	15%	15%				
10 McC R A.	36%	36%	36%				
850 McGraw El	36%	35	36				
100 McQuay-N.	62	60	62				

San Francisco		STOCK EXCHANGE.	
STOCKS		High. Low. L.	
88	Ang C N B	22	21
75	Assoc I Fd	51	4%
52	At I D E	22	22
20	Bk of Cal.	203	202
63	Byron Jack	31	2%
10	Bishop Oil	31	2%
70	Calabro S	31	2%
—	Do pf.	22	21
10	Cal Gem	6	6%
100	Cal Engels	1	1%
91	Cal Pak	43	41%
30	Cal W S pf.	104	104
44	Cater Trac	76	75%
125	Chrysler	120	120
60	Clorox Ch.	41	41
40	Cal Co G&E		
	8% 1st pf.	105	105
95	Conn Ch.	30	29%
95	Wt pf.	110	109%
10	Cal Zec vte	9	8%
160	Do pf.	A 105	103%
120	Do pf.	B 105	103%
223	Di Giorgio	13	12
135	Do pf.	57	55
646	Eldor W O	25	24%
779	Emp Capw	19	18
060	Emco Den	12	11
16	Ewan Planta	62	62
50	Fire Eng	100	100
178	Food Mach	39	35%
172	Foster & K	4	4%
10	Gai Merc L	42	42%
002	Gen Paint	14	13
18	Golden Steel	11	10%
495	Glad McB	18	17
726	Had Bros	18	17%
807	Hawai Pine	39	35%
30	Home F&M	45	45%
340	Honolulu Co	29	29%
75	Hono Plant	30	28
574	Hunt B. A.	7	7%
470	Do pf.	7	7%
35	Hutch S. C.	23	23
70	Hudson M.	16	16%
488	Island Pine	16	13
460	Do pf.	34	33%
407	Le Tourn	41	40%
935	Langendorf		
	U Br A	11	11
150	Do	3	3
360	Leslie C. S.	36	35%
20	McNel L.	10	9%
1,220	Lock'h'd Air	97	95%
70	L A G & E		
	pf	107	107
300	Magnavox	2%	2%
887	I Magnin	172	172
100	Do 6% pf.	106	106
4,205	March C	20%	19%
15	Mark St Ry		
	pf	23	23
570	Nat Auto F	37	36
115	National	11	11
225	No Am Inv	16	16
55	Do 6% pf	90	90%
90	Do 5% pf	95	95%
520	N Am Oil	14	14%
80	Occid Ins.	1	1
645	Oliv U F. A.	23	23
940	Do B	22	22%
4,442	Pac Can	224	224
130	Pauaha S	17	16
1,153	Patt & E	39	38%
2,131	Do 6% 1st		
	pf	32%	32%
388	Do 5% pf	29	28%
371	Pac Lit	5	5
275	Do 6% pf	1054	1054
1,611	Pac P Sv.	7%	7%
1,357	Do pf	1	1
25	Pac P & T	127	127
85	Do 6% pf.	151	149%
462	Petr Paraffine	82	80
50	Do pf	106	104
75	Pig'n Whis	2%	2%
835	Pac Fish	15	15
210	Ry Eq & R	5	5
12	Do 5%	204	204
80	Do 6%	88	88
240	Rainer P A	38	38
480	Do B	34	34%
2,720	Rep Pac	104	104
	Do 6% pf	254	254

Boston Stock Exchange

Albany	Paine, Webber & Co	Minneapolis
Cleveland		New Haven
Concord		Philadelphia
Duluth		Providence
Flint		Springfield
Grand Rapids		St. Paul
Hartford	82 Devonshire Street, Boston	Worcester
Houghton	Members Boston Stock Exchange	
New York	Chicago Detroit Boston	Milwaukee

260 Signal Oil. 29 ^{1/2}	29 ^{1/2}	1,000 Nordon	18 ^{1/2}	18 ^{1/2}	487 Ritter
5 S J L & P		1,000 Gulf Pet.	37	35	24 ^{1/2}
9% prp 29 ^{1/2}	29 ^{1/2}	72 ^{1/2}	70	36 ^{1/2}	Jaeger Ma.
25 Schell Oil. 8	8	3,000 Olinda L.	13	13	Keil Isl. 21 ^{1/2}
260 Signal Oil. 18 ^{1/2}	18 ^{1/2}	200 Pac Cl.	11 ^{1/4}	11 ^{1/4}	Lamson-S. 5
260 Signal Oil. 18 ^{1/2}	18 ^{1/2}		21 ^{1/2}	21 ^{1/2}	133 Leland El. 15
					15
					155 S M A. 17 ^{1/2}

10

STOCKS						STOCKS					
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.				
420 Adams Exp	13%	13%	13%	300 Isle Roy.	1%	1%	1%				
350 Am Pne.	1%	1%	1%	409 Kenneb. C.	47%	46%	47%				
135 Do pf.	4%	4%	4%	199 Loew's Th.	13	11	13				
21 Am T&T	22	22	22	159 Maine Cent	10	10	10				
35 Am Wool	8%	8%	8%	110 Do pf.	20	20	20				
20 Do pf.	63%	62%	62%	1,142 Mass Ut.	34	32	32				
1,821 Anacona	.41	.39	.40%	160 Mergent.	47	45%	46				
249 Bos & Alb.	140	135%	139	226 Nash. Mot.	17%	17%	17%				
316 Bos Elev.	68%	67%	68	90 Natl Serv.	15%	15%	15%				
100 B&M pf.	5%	5%	5%	987 New Eng.	1,304	128	128				
689 Do Do	10%	10%	10%	670 New Riv.	10	7	10				
18 Do G St.	11	11	11	80 NY NH&H.	3%	3%	3%				
95 Do G St.	12%	12%	12%	2,701 N. Butte.	.35	.35	.35				
377 Do pr pf.	27%	25%	27	530 Old Col RR	22	19	19				
87 Bos H-Tr.	304	291	294	60 Pac Mills.	19	19	19				
195 Bos Per Pr	13%	13%	13%	845 P. R. R.	38%	37%	37%				
55 Brown D.	2%	2%	2%	465 Quincy Min.	18	14	14				
648 Cal & H.	12%	11%	11%	10 R. But Hole	21%	21%	21%				
644 Cities Serv.	4%	4%	4%	300 Reece F M	26	24	24				
770 Cop Range	8%	7%	8%	730 Shaw Asan.	14%	13%	13%				
130 E Gass & F.	7	6%	6%	588 St. & Web.	21	18%	18%				
163 Do pf.	65%	61	61	1,300 Suburb El.	4%	3%	4%				
57 Do pr pf	73%	71%	71%	100 Do 2 pf.	18%	18%	18%				
377 E Mass Ry	2%	2%	2%	20 Sunl. Mach.	1%	1%	1%				
568 Do pf.	45	43	43	200 Tex. O.	2%	2%	2%				
55 Do pf B.	14	13%	13%	365 Tropicana.	101	100	100				
700 Do adj.	5%	5%	5%	95 Tw. Twp. Dr.	24	24	24				
215 East S. S.	14%	13%	13%	709 Utd Dr.	14%	14	14				
66 Do pf	53	53	55	1,281 Union Fr.	84%	81%	81%				
413 Eng El.	118	165	168	7,180 Un Sh. Mcb.	7%	6%	7%				
472 Emp Gr.	23%	23%	23%	98 Do pf.	38	35	35				
639 First Natl St.	47	45%	47	394 U. S. Sm.	75%	75%	76%				
10 Gen Cap.	41%	41%	41%	50 Utica Aper.	1%	1%	1%				
2,990 Gen El.	48%	46%	46%	6,055 U. M. T.	1%	1%	1%				
225 Gilchr.	11%	11%	11%	105 Wald Sm.	15%	14%	15%				
543 Gill Raz.	14%	13%	13%	1,212 Warr Br.	9%	8%	9%				
50 Granby M.	1%	1%	1%	13 Warren SD	22%	22%	22%				
100 HathaBakB	1%	1%	1%	BONDS							
5 Do pf.	3%	3%	3%	1,800 East Mass.	82%	71%	72%				
224 HathaBakB	1%	1%	1%	4,300 Do	88	87	88				

Cincinnati

Transactions on Out-of-Town Markets—Continued

Louisiana Securities

Listed and Unlisted

WOOLFOLK, HUGGINS & SHOBER

Members

New Orleans Stock Exchange

829 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.

Main 1138 ATT N O 300

New Orleans Stock Exchange

CURB STOCKS			CURB STOCKS				
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
995 Jeff L Oil.	21	16	15	25 Wesson Oil.	41	41	41
75 Do pf.	33	34	34	3 Do pf.	82	82	82
5 N O P S pf	60	60	60	500 Mar. Basin	07	07	07
5 Pan Am L				90 McIntyre.	22	42	42
Ins.	16	16	16	500 McWatters.	16	15	15
173 Std F	33	35	35	23,200 Moffatt H.	11	08	11
				8,000 Mont G.	1.25	1.10	1.10
				3,000 Newbec.	04	04	04%
				61,320 O'Brien G.	7.00	6.20	6.35
				500 Pend Or.	90	90	90
				550 Parnour.	4.65	4.60	4.65
				23,300 Parkhill.	24	22	22
				500 Perron.	1.00	1.00	1.00
				1,200 Pick Cr.	7.25	6.00	6.00
				200 Pioneer.	7.50	7.40	7.50
				10,900 Lam Cont.	.46	.44	.44
				2,800 Lebel.	.21	.20	.20%
				1,610,700 Lee.	.14	.05	.09
				3,720 Mcclus.	.46	4.35	4.35
				500 Mar. Basin	07	07	07
				90 McIntyre.	22	42	42
				500 McWatters.	16	15	15
				23,200 Moffatt H.	11	08	11
				8,000 Mont G.	1.25	1.10	1.10
				3,000 Newbec.	04	04	04%
				61,320 O'Brien G.	7.00	6.20	6.35
				500 Pend Or.	90	90	90
				550 Parnour.	4.65	4.60	4.65
				23,300 Parkhill.	24	22	22
				500 Perron.	1.00	1.00	1.00
				1,200 Pick Cr.	7.25	6.00	6.00
				200 Pioneer.	7.50	7.40	7.50
				10,900 Lam Cont.	.46	.44	.44
				2,800 Lebel.	.21	.20	.20%
				1,610,700 Lee.	.14	.05	.09
				3,720 Mcclus.	.46	4.35	4.35
				500 Mar. Basin	07	07	07
				90 McIntyre.	22	42	42
				500 McWatters.	16	15	15
				23,200 Moffatt H.	11	08	11
				8,000 Mont G.	1.25	1.10	1.10
				3,000 Newbec.	04	04	04%
				61,320 O'Brien G.	7.00	6.20	6.35
				500 Pend Or.	90	90	90
				550 Parnour.	4.65	4.60	4.65
				23,300 Parkhill.	24	22	22
				500 Perron.	1.00	1.00	1.00
				1,200 Pick Cr.	7.25	6.00	6.00
				200 Pioneer.	7.50	7.40	7.50
				10,900 Lam Cont.	.46	.44	.44
				2,800 Lebel.	.21	.20	.20%
				1,610,700 Lee.	.14	.05	.09
				3,720 Mcclus.	.46	4.35	4.35
				500 Mar. Basin	07	07	07
				90 McIntyre.	22	42	42
				500 McWatters.	16	15	15
				23,200 Moffatt H.	11	08	11
				8,000 Mont G.	1.25	1.10	1.10
				3,000 Newbec.	04	04	04%
				61,320 O'Brien G.	7.00	6.20	6.35
				500 Pend Or.	90	90	90
				550 Parnour.	4.65	4.60	4.65
				23,300 Parkhill.	24	22	22
				500 Perron.	1.00	1.00	1.00
				1,200 Pick Cr.	7.25	6.00	6.00
				200 Pioneer.	7.50	7.40	7.50
				10,900 Lam Cont.	.46	.44	.44
				2,800 Lebel.	.21	.20	.20%
				1,610,700 Lee.	.14	.05	.09
				3,720 Mcclus.	.46	4.35	4.35
				500 Mar. Basin	07	07	07
				90 McIntyre.	22	42	42
				500 McWatters.	16	15	15
				23,200 Moffatt H.	11	08	11
				8,000 Mont G.	1.25	1.10	1.10
				3,000 Newbec.	04	04	04%
				61,320 O'Brien G.	7.00	6.20	6.35
				500 Pend Or.	90	90	90
				550 Parnour.	4.65	4.60	4.65
				23,300 Parkhill.	24	22	22
				500 Perron.	1.00	1.00	1.00
				1,200 Pick Cr.	7.25	6.00	6.00
				200 Pioneer.	7.50	7.40	7.50
				10,900 Lam Cont.	.46	.44	.44
				2,800 Lebel.	.21	.20	.20%
				1,610,700 Lee.	.14	.05	.09
				3,720 Mcclus.	.46	4.35	4.35
				500 Mar. Basin	07	07	07
				90 McIntyre.	22	42	42
				500 McWatters.	16	15	15
				23,200 Moffatt H.	11	08	11
				8,000 Mont G.	1.25	1.10	1.10
				3,000 Newbec.	04	04	04%
				61,320 O'Brien G.	7.00	6.20	6.35
				500 Pend Or.	90	90	90
				550 Parnour.	4.65	4.60	4.65
				23,300 Parkhill.	24	22	22
				500 Perron.	1.00	1.00	1.00
				1,200 Pick Cr.	7.25	6.00	6.00
				200 Pioneer.	7.50	7.40	7.50
				10,900 Lam Cont.	.46	.44	.44
				2,800 Lebel.	.21	.20	.20%
				1,610,700 Lee.	.14	.05	.09
				3,720 Mcclus.	.46	4.35	4.35
				500 Mar. Basin	07	07	07
				90 McIntyre.	22	42	42
				500 McWatters.	16	15	15
				23,200 Moffatt H.	11	08	11
				8,000 Mont G.	1.25	1.10	1.10
				3,000 Newbec.	04	04	04%
				61,320 O'Brien G.	7.00	6.20	6.35
				500 Pend Or.	90	90	90
				550 Parnour.	4.65	4.60	4.65
				23,300 Parkhill.	24	22	22
				500 Perron.	1.00	1.00	1.00
				1,200 Pick Cr.	7.25	6.00	6.00
				200 Pioneer.	7.50	7.40	7.50
				10,900 Lam Cont.	.46	.44	.44
				2,800 Lebel.	.21	.20	.20%
				1,610,700 Lee.	.14	.05	.09
				3,720 Mcclus.	.46	4.35	4.35
				500 Mar. Basin	07	07	07
				90 McIntyre.	22	42	42
				500 McWatters.	16	15	15
				23,200 Moffatt H.	11	08	11
				8,000 Mont G.	1.25	1.10	1.10
				3,000 Newbec.	04	04	04%
				61,320 O'Brien G.	7.00	6.20	6.35
				500 Pend Or.	90	90	90
				550 Parnour.	4.65	4.60	4.65
				23,300 Parkhill.	24	22	22
				500 Perron.	1.00	1.00	1.00
				1,200 Pick Cr.	7.25	6.00	6.00
				200 Pioneer.	7.50	7.40	7.50
				10,900 Lam Cont.	.46	.44	.44
				2,800 Lebel.	.21	.20	.20%
				1,610,700 Lee.	.14	.05	.09
				3,720 Mcclus.	.46	4.35	4.35
				500 Mar. Basin	07	07	07
				90 McIntyre.	22	42	42
				500 McWatters.	16	15	15
				23,200 Moffatt H.	11	08	11
				8,000 Mont G.	1.25	1.10	1.10
				3,000 Newbec.	04	04	04%
				61,320 O'Brien G.	7.00	6.20	6.35
				500 Pend Or.	90	90	90
				550 Parnour.	4.65	4.60	4.65
				23,300 Parkhill.	24	22	22
				500 Perron.	1.00	1.00	1.00
				1,200 Pick Cr.	7.25	6.00	6.00
				200 Pioneer.	7.50	7.40	7.50
				10,900 Lam Cont.	.46	.44	.44
				2,800 Lebel.	.21	.20	.20%
				1,610,700 Lee.	.14	.05	.09
				3,720			

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPEN MARKET FOR UNLISTED SECURITIES

These quotations are for bankers, brokers and dealers and are accepted for publication as actual markets. The numbers at the left of a quotation identifies it with the name of the firm in the index making the market. Prices are as of close of business on Tuesday; South and Mid-West Monday.

FOREIGN

Stocks and Bonds

BEAR, STEARNS & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
ONE WALL STREET, NEW YORK
Tel. Dlgb 4-8500 Teletype N.Y. 1-633

FOREIGN SECURITIES

Key Bid. Offer.

10 American Bemberg	OW	BW
10 American Enka	OW	BW
10 American European Securities pf.	OW	BW
10 Americaner Trading Co.	OW	BW
10 American Tel. & Tel. Co.	OW	BW
10 Baird Television pf.	OW	BW
10 Banco Territorial de Cuba (Credit Foncier Cubain), Series B, 65.66	OW	BW
10 Brewers & Distillers	OW	BW
10 Burmeister & Wain 6s, 1940	OW	BW
10 Ford of Belgium	OW	BW
42 German 3 Bonds, drawn & matured	OW	BW
42 German 3 coupons (defaulled)	OW	BW
42 German 3% loan	OW	BW
10 Mexican 3 Bonds	OW	BW
10 New York & Foreign Inv. pf.	OW	BW
10 Rhodesian Anglo	OW	BW
10 Rhodesian Selections	OW	BW
10 Royal Dutch 4s, 1945	OW	BW
42 Russian Imperial 5 loan	1 1/4	1 1/4
10 Swedish Match "B"	OW	BW
10 Volvo & Co.	OW	BW

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MUNICIPAL CORPORATION SECURITIES

Private wire connection between New York, Montreal and Toronto

ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION
30 BROAD ST. NEW YORK HANOVER 2-6363
Bell System Tele. N.Y. 1-263

CANADIAN SECURITIES

CORPORATION ISSUES:
22 Canadian Utilities 5s, 1955... 91 1/2 92 1/2
22 Dominion Gas & Elec. 6 1/2s, 1945... 89 1/2 90 1/2
55 Metropolitan Corp. Canada 6s, 1947 96 ..

U. S. GOVT. AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

ALABAMA:
4 Alabama State of, any issue... OW ..
4 Alabama Counties, all issues... OW ..
4 Alabama Municipal, all issues... OW ..
4 Anniston (City of), any issue... OW ..
4 Decatur (City of), any issue... OW ..
4 Dothan (City of), any issue... OW ..
4 Huntsville (City of), any issue... OW ..

ARKANSAS:
85 Arkansas Highway, A, 4 1/2s... 89 1/2 90 1/2
85 Arkansas Highway, A, 4 1/2s and 4 1/2s 90 1/2 91 1/2
85 Arkansas Highway, A, 5s... 94 ..
55 Arkansas Industrial Construction... OW ..
85 Arkansas Pensions, 1939... 4.00% ..
85 Arkansas Rfdg. Road Dist. 3s, '49... 81 81 1/2
85 Arkansas University 4 1/2s... 74 ..
85 Jonesboro Special School... 74 ..
85 Laconia Dr. & Levee Phillips Co. 55F...
85 Little Rock Special School... 4.00% ..
85 Little Rock Street Impvt. Dist... OW ..
85 Mississippi Co. Funding 4 1/2s... 190 ..
85 Morriston Special School 5 1/2s, past due... 91 ..
55 Texarkana Fundings 4 1/2s... OW ..
85 Texarkana Special Schools... 85 ..

FLORIDA BONDS

PIERCE-BIESE CORPORATION
JACKSONVILLE

Tampa Orlando Miami
Key Number 108.

FLORIDA:
47 Alachua Co. R/B No. 1... OW ..
100 Alachua Co. R/B No. 1, 5 1/2s, future mat... 92 1/2 ..
107 Alachua Co. R/B Dist. No. 1... 92F ..
108 Avon Park 34s, 1940... 94 ..
102 Brevard Co. Cocoa Beach R/B (5M) 79 ..
103 Broward Co. Port Authority... 3 1/2% ..
47 Clearwater c/d 6s... 40 ..
47 Collier Co. R/B 6s... 100 ..
100 Collier Co. R/B 6s, futures... 100 ..

GOVT. AND MUNICIPAL BONDS (Cont.)

Key Bid. Offer.

FLORIDA (Cont.):		
11 Coral Gables c/ds...	..	BW
47 Coral Gables c/d 6s...	23F	23 1/2
107 Dade Co. S/D No. 2 Ref'dng 4-6s, 96	97 1/2	34
107 Dade Co. S/D No. 2 Ref'dng 4-6s, 96	97 1/2	34
100 Del Norte 6s, 1955... 10	..	..
100 Florida Indian Navigation Dist. 4s, OW	..	..
100 Fort Pierce Inlet Dist. 4s, OW	37F	37
102 Ft. Pierce Inlets (10M)...	36	..
103 Ft. Pierce Inlet District...	36 1/2	..
100 Gainesville 5s, 5 1/2s	OW	..
100 Green Cove Spring 6s APDCA...	28F	..
107 Hialeah Improvement 6s...	35F	..
11 Hialeah c/ds & actuals APDCA...	OW	..
47 Hillsboro Co., 1926-28	101	..

Active Market

in all

FLORIDA

Municipal Bonds

THOMAS M. COOK & COMPANY
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
A. T. & T. W.P.B. 82, Long Distance 8188

107 Hollywood Harbor 6s...	37F	..
100 Jefferson Co. 5s, average maturity 104	..	..
11 Lake Worth c/ds...	OW	BW
47 Lake Worth Inlet 5 1/2s...	95F	..
102 Lake Worth D/D (10M)...	OW	..
102 Lake Worth Inlet Dist. 4s...	21	..
102 Lake Worth Inlet Dist. 4s & actuals...	OW	BW
107 Marion Co. Highway 5 1/2s...	98 1/2	..
107 Marion Co. Hwy. (10M)...	..	..
108 Melbourne-Tillman D/D...	4 1/2	..
47 Miami Ref. 5s...	85 1/2	..
102 Miami rfdg. 4 1/2s (10M)...	78 1/2	..
11 Miami Shores actuals...	OW	..
107 Miami Cl's...	57	..
108 Monroe Co. Highway 5 1/2s...	OW	..
108 Monroe Co. Highway Road 5 1/2s...	58	..
108 Okeechobee Co. actuals APDCA...	OW	..
108 Okeechobee County Highway 6s...	OW	..
102 Osceola Co. (10M)...	75	..
100 Palm Beach Co. R/B Bond Fund 2 or 4 1/2s 5 1/2s...	97	..
102 Palm Beach County S/D (10M)...	OW	..
108 Palm Beach County, all issues...	OW	..
11 Palmetto c/ds and actuals APDCA...	OW	BW
102 Pinellas Co. R/B Ref. 4s...	OW	..
102 Pinellas Co. S/D No. 3 (5M)...	70	..
102 Pink Co. R/B Dist. and School Dist. 4s...	OW	..
11 Funa Gorda actuals APDCA...	OW	..
100 St. Augustine Ser. "C" std. 4s...	71	..
102 St. Lucie Co. Hwy. (5M)...	68	..
47 St. Petersburg c/d 5s...	56 1/2	..
11 Sebring...	OW	..
100 Tampa rfdg. 5 1/2s, 5 1/2s, 1947	OW	..
107 Vero Beach Impv. 6s...	37 1/2F	..
102 Vero Beach actuals (10M)...	35	..
108 Vero Beach...	OW	..
102 Winter Haven (10M)...	45	..

4 Georgia (City of) any issue...	OW	..
4 Thomasville (City of) any issue...	OW	..
4 Waycross (City of) any issue...	OW	..

KENTUCKY STATE 5% WARRANTS
THE BANKERS BOND CO.
Incorporated

Investment Dept. LOUISVILLE LSVL 14
Thos. Graham L. D. 238-9

KENTUCKY:
6 Kentucky Municipal, any... OW ..
96 Ky. Bridge Rev. 3s, '50, No. 1... 102 1/2 102 1/2
96 Ky. State Inst. wts. 5%, Ser. A... 102 1/2
96 Louisville Bridge Revenue 3 1/2s, '55.103 104

LOUISIANA and MISSISSIPPI MUNICIPALS

Scharff & Jones
INCORPORATED

AT&T NO 180 TELEPHONE RAYMOND 1-89

MISSISSIPPI:
85 Black Creek D/D, Holmes Co.... 26F ..
85 Bogue Hasty D/D, Bolivar Co.... 81F ..

GOVT. AND MUNICIPAL BONDS (Cont.)

Key Bid. Offer.

MISSOURI:		
85 Caruthersville School 4 1/2s, and 5s...	90	..
85 New Madrid Co. D/D No. 29 past due	45F	..
85 Steele Water & Sewer...	90F	..
NORTH CAROLINA:		
29 Lake Lure 6s...	16F	..
6 Cincinnati City of, any...	OW	..
6 Ohio Municipal, any...	OW	..
OKLAHOMA:		
29 Hartshorne 6s...	50	..
SOUTH DAKOTA:		
43 South Dakota 3 1/2s, 1946...	101 1/2	102 1/2
43 South Dakota 4s, 1951 (callable)...	100 1/2	..
43 South Dakota 4 1/2s, 1942...	3.20-1/4	..
43 South Dakota 6s, 1941...	110 1/2	..

Prompt Bids for All TEXAS MUNICIPALS

NEWMAN & CO.
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

L. D. 323 A. T. & T. Teletype S. A. 2

TEXAS MUNICIPALS

Key Bid. Offer.

TEXAS:		
45 Abilene 5s, 1950-54...	100 1/2	..
49 Angelina Co. Special Road 5 1/2s...	OW	..
50 Brownsville Pern. Imp. wts. 5 1/2s...	85	..
50 Cameron Co. Water Impvt. Dist. No. 1...	OW	..
50 Cameron Co. Irrigation Dist. No. 1 OW	..	..
50 Corpus Christi, City of, D/D...	OW	..
50 Duval Co. Special Road 5 1/2s, 80%	..	..
50 Duval ad...	4.70%	..
60 Edinburg...	33	..
60 Harris Co. any cpn. to 1942...	OW	..
60 Hidalgo Co. Spec. Rd. 5 1/2s, 95% Ad...	95	..
60 Hidalgo Co. Perm. Imptv. 1-4%	34	..
60 Hidalgo Co. Perm. Imptv. 2-5% wts 50	..	..
60 Hidalgo Co. 2-5% Perm. Imptv.	55	..
60 Hidalgo Co. R/B 2-5% Ref. bds...	65	..
60 Hidalgo Co. R/B 2-5% Ref. wts...	50	..
60 Live Oak Co. Rd. 55...	67	..
60 Mercedes...	33	..
60 Mission...	62	..
60 Nueces Co. Road 5s...	97	90
60 Nueces Co. Road 5 1/2s...	98	..
WEST VIRGINIA:		
6 West Virginia Municipal Bonds, any OW	..	..

JOINT STOCK LAND BANK BONDS

Key Bid. Offer.

43 Atlantic 2s, 3s, 5s...	OW	..
43 Greensboro 2s, 3s, 5s...	OW	..
43 Phoenix 5s, 1961/41...	108 1/2	109 1/2

WATER BONDS

AND PREFERRED STOCK

BOUGHT—SALE—QUOTED

G.L.OHRSTROM & CO.
INCORPORATED

40 WALL ST.
Teletype N. Y. 1-521. Phone ANDrews 8-3007

Key Bid. Offer.

WATER BONDS:		
26 Alabama Water Service 5s, 1957... 100 1/2	101	..
26 Monmouth Co. Water 5s, 1956... 100	101	..
26 New Rochelle Water Co. 5 1/2s, 1957...	90	..
26 New York Water Serv. 5 1/2s, '59...	99	100
26 Ohio Cities Water 5 1/2s, '63...	91 1/2	92 1/2</td

